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MBFR TALKS OPEN; DISCUSSION OF KAL 'REBUFFED'

LD291244 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna September 29 TASS -- The 31st round of talks on mutual troop and arms reductions in Central Europe, opened here today.

E. Keblusek, the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, stressed at the plenary meeting that at the present crucial moment the new round of talks assumes special importance. The intensification of war preparations by the West, especially the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of the European NATO countries including those participating in the Vienna talks, gives rise to growing concern over the destinies of peace. In this situation it is necessary to take concrete steps to remove the war danger, strengthen peace and international security and impose limitations on armaments.

The Warsaw Treaty countries have done a great deal in their search for realistic and mutually-acceptable decisions at the Vienna talks. It is high time for the negotiators to make headway toward agreement.

Of great importance for ending the stalemate at the talks are the proposals made by socialist countries on February 17 this year and their new draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in Central Europe of June 23, 1983. E. Keblusek said that these proposals leave intact everything useful achieved at the earlier talks while containing, on the basis of a new approach, the necessary prerequisites for the attainment of mutually-acceptable accords within short spans of time.

The experience of the Madrid meeting which produced positive results showed that the participants of this meeting were able to overcome their differences and to achieve accords. It would be hoped that the example of Madrid would serve as a kind of stimulus to Vienna.

The delegations of socialist countries expect the Western participants in the talks to give shortly a businesslike and constructive answer to their new set of proposals, the Czechoslovak delegate said in conclusion. This would help achieve meaningful positive results at the Vienna talks already this year.

Speaking at the meeting on behalf of the West, representative of the Netherlands gave no constructive reply to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Moreover he tried to use the criminal anti-Soviet provocation with the South Korean plane, staged by the U.S. special services, to complicate the Vienna negotiations. Delegations of socialist countries firmly rebuffed that unseemly sally.

Socialist MBFR Proposals Reviewed

LD292147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] In Vienna today the latest round of talks began on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. At the microphone is our commentator Anatoliy Doronin:

[Doronin] Talks between representatives from the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO have been going on the Vienna for 10 years now. It would appear that, given good will on both sides, this is more than a sufficient period of time to work out a mutually acceptable agreement. But, unfortunately, the 10 years of talks have not produced a single agreed-upon document.

During the previous round of talks -- the 30th -- the socialist countries submitted proposals that would permit this to take place. In essence they comprise the following: Independently of the disputes and differences over estimates of the present number of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops -- and it is precisely the divergence in opinion over such estimates that has been the stumbling block at the talks -- the sides should begin in earnest the process of reducing troops and arms in Central Europe and to bring the levels to 900,000 men on each side. Out of these 700,000 would be ground troops and 200,000 the limit for air force personnel. Taking into account that the Western proposals contain analogous numbers, there is a hope -- assuming, of course, that the position of the West does not change at the last moment -- that an accord will be reached on this point.

As regards the other group of issues, which have been an obstacle for a long time -- issues relating to the monitoring of the arms reduction -- the socialist countries have also proposed a series of measures that take into account the position of the West. These concern, in particular, the invitation on a voluntary basis to observers of the sides to be present at the withdrawal and the reduction of the major contingents of troops, the establishment of several permanent points to observe troop withdrawal, and so on.

All in all, the proposals of the socialist countries are a compromise that allows for an immediate start to be made on reducing troops together with their arms, based on the principles of reciprocity and equal obligations and without permitting anything detrimental to the security of the sides and to the individual countries participating in the talks.

When the 30th round of the talks ended, a NATO representative stated that the draft of the socialist countries would be carefully studied. Two months have passed since then, and although over the past 10 years of talks this kind of statement has been followed so many times by a statement on the unacceptability of the socialist countries' proposals, one would nonetheless like to believe that common sense will prevail and that, at the 31st round which began today, the Vienna talks will at last stop just marking time.

SOVIET, U.S. INF DELEGATIONS MEET 29 SEP

LD291353 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva, September 29 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe had a plenary meeting here today.

DEPLOYMENT WILL 'CUT GROUND' UNDER INF TALKS

LD291645 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe that continue for two years are entering the critical phase. During the seventh round of the talks in Geneva that started on September 6 the question must be decided if the sides succeed in reaching agreement on a mutually acceptable basis and prevent a sharp heightening of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent or if new U.S. missiles appear in Europe which will entail lawful reply measures of the USSR and its allies.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that with all differences in the approaches of the USSR and of the USA to the problems of war and peace that stem from different socio-economic structures of the two countries, both sides, by logic, must have common interests -- preclusion of a possibility of the emergence of such a situation when vital decisions will have to be taken in a few minutes, when the events might get out of control and lead to an unprecedented catastrophe.

"One should not look at the world in the nuclear age through the narrow prism of one's selfish egoistic interests", Yuriy Andropov said in his statement. "Responsible statesmen have only one choice -- to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Any other stand is short-sighted; the more so, it is suicidal".

The purpose of the Soviet delegation is to find mutually acceptable solutions on an honest, equitable basis, solutions that do not infringe on anybody's lawful interests.

It is precisely the Soviet Union that suggests in Geneva to destroy on the European Continent all nuclear weapon systems of both sides, both medium-range and tactical weapon systems.

The USSR is also prepared for a less radical but also far-reaching variant according to which both sides, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries, would refuse to deploy any new medium-range nuclear weapon systems in Europe and would reduce to a third such weapon systems that have already been deployed in Europe so that each of the military alliances should have so far 300 units of such weapons.

The Soviet leaders have declared the USSR's readiness to leave after reductions in Europe only as many medium-range missiles as there are in possession of Britain and France. All Soviet missiles that will be subject to reductions in the European part of the USSR, including the latest SS-20's, will be scrapped.

After the implementation of the Soviet proposals, both sides will have in Europe absolutely equal numbers of both missiles and aircraft and warheads on them.

The U.S. "zero option" and proposal for an "interim agreement" as well as Reagan's "new initiatives" are nothing more than variants of a plan to ensure the NATO superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries. The Soviet Union offers a clear-cut formula for the sides' absolute equality on a specific, low level as regards the most important indicators of military power.

When announcing his so-called "new initiatives", President Reagan promised that they would respond "to a number of concerns raised by the Soviet Union". But it has turned out in fact that the United States is still insisting on the non-inclusion of British and French nuclear systems in the overall balance of forces between the sides. True, U.S. Vice-President George Bush conceded in his statement yesterday that those systems should be taken into account in global arms control efforts but he added that this should be done "sometime in the future" and not now, not at the current negotiations in Geneva.

As far as reductions of nuclear-capable aircraft are concerned, the United States, in the words of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is likewise prepared to raise this question, not at the current talks on nuclear armaments in Europe, but at "parallel talks" which will, again, begin "sometime and somewhere."

Such a placing of the issue can be offered only by those who do not want any accord at all.

George Bush in his statement in Washington assured newsmen again that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe did not contradict the tasks of the current Geneva talks, claiming that talks could continue even after the missiles' deployment as if nothing had happened.

This was an attempt to mislead the public. By deploying its missiles, the U.S. side will in fact cut the ground from under the talks.

WEST'S INF 'GILDED PRECONDITIONS' ASSAILED

PM291553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Valentin Falin under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Don't Make a Trap for Someone Else"]

[Text] "If you tell your partner in talks, 'Agreement will be reached only if you fulfill my terms,' you are telling your partner that these talks are not being taken seriously at all," FRG Chancellor H. Kohl said recently in an interview with Bremen radio. This idea is correct. Almost an axiom. But on the lips of the head of the West German Government it sounds like criticism of those who rule the roost in NATO, and also to a certain extent like self-criticism.

H. Kohl had in mind the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, which have entered their decisive, or to be more precise, critical phase. The time limit for diversionary diplomatic maneuvers set by the Washington plans for introducing new nuclear missiles into West Europe is running out. "The arms limitation talks," K. Adelman, leader of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, admitted, "are a ploy to which we had to resort simply to reassure the U.S. people and our European allies." And although the ploy has brought no reassurance, the missiles are being prepared for crossing the ocean. The schedule for their deployment is put before all else. Deception is piled on deception in order to ensure at any price in December this year the start of the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles at their combat positions -- so far in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. And, making a mockery of common sense, they are even saying that the appearance of these missiles in Europe will be a blessing. It will, they say, spur on the participants in the Geneva talks and prompt them to put all their reserves of goodwill on the table and kindle the light of the accord, if it is destined to be.

The chancellor and other West European leaders are undoubtedly familiar with the fact that Washington sets not the slightest value on the talks. For that they do not need to acquaint themselves with the revelations of K. Adelman, Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt, or Vice President G. Bush. They maintain a direct communications channel with the White House chief. It is reported that detailed coordination is under way in this channel within the NATO circle of the preliminary terms whose satisfaction by the Soviet Union is declared to be a precondition for achieving success.

There are "only" five conditions and this package has been officially termed "fundamental criteria reflecting the minimum requirements of the United States and its allies in the security sphere." They must all be fulfilled immediately and unreservedly. Here is this package:

-- Equal rights and limits between the United States and the USSR must exist;
-- There can be no talks and no compensation for the forces of a third country;
-- Global limits are necessary for enhanced intermediate (medium -- V.F.) range nuclear missiles and there can be no export of the threat to security in Europe to other regions like the Far East;

-- There must be no adverse impact on NATO's nonnuclear defense potential
-- Steps for effective verification of the observance of agreements reached are essential.

I have quoted the "minimum requirements" verbatim, not omitting anything, not adding even a comma. The formulations are deliberately bland and, apart from the fangs hidden in the folds of the phrases, almost gilded.

"Equality of rights and limits" -- it sounds somehow inoffensive and almost attractive, for those who do not know that this "criterion" replaces the principle of equality and identical security formerly accepted by the United States and the USSR as a basis for resolving the disarmament problem, a principle which envisages the sides' renunciation of actions which shake strategic stability and produce military advantages for one power at the expense of the other. Closer examination shows that "equality of rights and limits" is identical to Washington's claim to have, apart from worldwide parity, bilateral parity with the Soviet Union in any region which the United States would like for its "forward defense." And what if the Soviet Union interpreting "equality of rights and limits" literally, were to start building Soviet-American parity in, let us say, zones adjacent to the continental United States? Like hell, they would answer. The limits begin and end in the Eastern Hemisphere, a couple of hundred miles away from the Soviet border perimeter. All the rest is in the nature of communist "expansion" which Washington will not tolerate, regardless of "equality."

The next "criterion" is a match for the first one: "No compensation for the forces of a third country." Britain and France are allies of the United States in NATO (and, in addition to this, under other military agreements). Their military potential is included in the bloc's plans right up to the distribution of targets on the territory of the USSR and its allies meant for destruction by nuclear facilities. Oh no, they do not deny this. Nonetheless, however, they are standing firmly by their position: The British and French nuclear forces must remain beyond the scope of any settlement, as if they did not exist. London and Paris are enlarging and modernizing their far from "dead nuclear souls." By the end of the decade the number of nuclear warheads on the missiles will have increased to 900 and by the mid-nineties will have reached the 1,500 mark. But so what? Despite all this, the British and French "sovereign" nuclear potentials are not subject to calculation, the NATO choir chants.

Kindly see for yourselves how "refined" the diplomatic argument can become in the language of imperialist "equality": Weapons are targeted on the Soviet Union threatening the death of tens of millions of Soviet people, but this is of no concern to anyone, especially the USSR. Our objections to this deliberate absurdity are described as an indication of the Soviet position's "intransigence," the proposal to equalize the medium-range missiles of the sides in Europe, proceeding from the present British and French potentials, is proclaimed to be a Soviet "ultimatum." To demand zero missiles for the USSR and zero reductions for NATO, as the West is doing, is a sign of a generous nature. Not a single missile, not a single warhead in the USSR over and above what exists in Britain and France, as we are advocating, is an "all or nothing" position. Where is the logic, the justice, the sense of elementary moderation, finally? Save yourselves the effort; you will not find them among the "fundamental criteria." You can't find something that is not there.

Let me just dwell on the desire to protect NATO's nonnuclear potential against the "negative influence" of a possible accord. This "criterion" has a false bottom, or even a double false bottom. For example, it forms the basis of the demand for U.S. deployment of missiles in the "nonnuclear mode," the refusal to include as nuclear weapon delivery vehicles the West's dual-role aircraft and, at the same time, the arbitrary transfer of a large number of Soviet aircraft to the medium-range class.

There are ample stocks of these brake shoes which can always be snatched up and stuck under the wheel if the train suddenly, contrary to expectations, starts trundling in the direction of an accord.

The gist of the "brand new initiative" by the United States at the Geneva talks, which NATO propaganda has drained a sea of ink in publicizing, was, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement stressed, that "they are offering to talk with us on how to help the NATO bloc destroy the existing medium-range nuclear weapons balance in the European zone to its advantage." And lest anyone doubt this, the White House itself has explained that the latest dose of U.S. flexibility "wholly and fully accords with these (aforementioned) criteria." Continuing the White House's train of thought, UPI notes that the alterations to the U.S. position "do not affect the main problems which caused the deadlock at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles." THE WASHINGTON POST considers that "this step was taken because now that the deployment of the new missiles is imminent, Reagan has chosen the maintenance of good relations with the allies, above all West Germany, as the main priority." Not agreement with the Soviet Union, not the prevention of a dangerous move toward destroying military stability that would inevitably result from the introduction of the new U.S. missiles into Western Europe, but another ruse to comfort Washington's NATO fellows so that they are not too miserable when the shadow of U.S. "benefaction" begins to creep across their countries.

The rapture and eulogizing of Reagan for his "consistent efforts to impart new momentum to the Geneva talks" (the Italian Foreign Ministry) and the "significant new step by the U.S. Administration in the direction of achieving a result at the Geneva talks" (FRG Government press and information department) and so on -- they had been well rehearsed, as one might expect of a proper show. They know how to organize shows on a grand scale in Hollywood, and now in Washington. You have to admit that. But a show is a show, and fall is at the door. It will soon be time to count the chickens. The political fall is just around the corner.

I do not know how much of the tranquillizing draft mixed in with the hypocrisy, grimaces, and cynical lies will reach the allies. But R. Reagan has again signaled to the Soviet Union that today, as in the past, he is not taking the Geneva talks seriously. By lining up in the wake of the U.S. militarist ship, Washington's West European allies are showing that they also have no interest in equal talks, in ending the madness of the arms race and strengthening peace, evidently forgetting that preparation for war has two drawbacks -- it is costly and exacts painful retribution.

GEN ROGERS 'CANDID' ABOUT 'STRATEGIC' PERSHINGS

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Flexible as a Whip"]

[Text] I don't know whether General Bernard Rogers intends to follow the example of his predecessor Alexander Haig and seek a position close to the White House when his term of office in NATO expires. While commander in chief of this block's allied armed forces in Europe, he has liberally dished out interviews noteworthy for their nonstandard opinions and expressions. Not to such a degree, of course, as to slip completely out of the common Washington cartridge clip; but, on the other hand, in view of the fact that he is a general, also to avoid resembling a blank cartridge.

B. Rogers hardly consulted the U.S. diplomatic department, when he declared that the presence of British and French nuclear arms is "very helpful to him in the post of supreme commander in chief, since the Russians have to take account of these weapons systems as well as the American systems." He "bears no grudge" against London and Paris, the general elaborates, for the fact that the British and French object to their potentials being included in the reckoning at the Geneva talks and for the fact that they "will have their own independent nuclear forces," for this -- as already pointed out -- is "very helpful" to him.

The State Department repeats that the British and French nuclear potential plays no role and that it is better to forget about it altogether, while B. Rogers attests that this potential is a great help to him as commander in chief, who in the event of conflict "would immediately request the right to use nuclear weapons." The general is not at all troubled by the "national" procedure for bringing French and British nuclear weapons into play. He is sure -- and not without foundation -- that France "will pool its efforts with ours (American and others') to defend West Europe," but, so as not to offend those who cherish French sovereignty, he gallantly passes off this confidence as a personal "impression."

The President, secretary of state, defense secretary, and all the American propaganda services are doing their utmost to convince the public that Pershing II and cruise missiles are needed by West Europe in order to counterbalance Soviet SS-20 missiles. Nothing of the sort, B. Rogers says: "By deploying Pershing II's," he stresses, "we are trying to eliminate the yawning gap which has existed for a decade now" and which emerged "in the nuclear deterrent potential even before the appearance of the SS-20's." It is more obvious to the commander in chief than to other officials and amateur politicians who do not have to dig into all of history.

Do not, however, jump to conclusions. Gen Rogers has in no way set himself the target of unmasking the hacks and various "somebodies" there, who according to him "make allegations" which do not correspond to reality. Rather, Rogers is sick of subterfuges. He has his own method of persuasion and proofs. Instead of "public" diplomacy or "video diplomacy," the latest invention from the psychological warfare headquarters -- the USIA -- the general recommends, like a soldier, taking the bull by the horns and chasing it into the pen with a flexible whip.

"In order for the Soviet side to conduct talks seriously, we must give it the appropriate cards," B. Rogers noted in a recent interview with the Italian weekly IL MONDO. "If the Soviet Union sees that we are deploying weapons, particularly Pershing II missiles that, as it knows, can reach its territory -- which is thereby no longer out of reach -- I think that it will have serious cause for conducting talks." "It would be an error to abandon Pershing II missiles," he continued, "for it is these missiles which, in view of their flight time and accuracy, may prompt the Soviet Union to come to the negotiating table sooner and with serious proposals." "The Pershing II missiles are the most important weapon for achieving success at the Geneva talks," the excited general assures us. And at the same time for "hitting just 10 percent of the Soviet ICBM arsenal." Only one-tenth! What talks those would be [kakiye mogut byt razgovory].

B. Rogers is obviously firmly convinced that states do not conduct constructive talks unless in dire straits. Only under duress. He is probably not the only one in the Washington team to think like this. And if we keep to his logic, it is reasonable to suppose that the United States will not begin any serious talks until -- to repeat Rogers' thesis -- weapons comparable in flight time and accuracy to the Pershing II's appear on its borders.

Another, equally important idea of the general's springs to mind. The Pershing II's are to keep the Soviet strategic potential in their sights. They are "designed to make clear to the other side that we have the technical capability at our disposal to respond to its fire and accurately hit its analogous weapons," Rogers says candidly. So here is somebody who calls things by their proper name. These are not "theater" weapons at all, not tactical weapons at all, as U.S. diplomats, under orders, assure us, but the most strategic of all possible weapons, and with enhanced speed and accuracy of operation. They are to help guarantee the United States its sought-after global and regional superiority.

Yes indeed, the Pershing II missiles are the most important weapons for achieving success at the Geneva talks. Depending, of course, on what one means by success. If we peel off the skin from the general's speeches, the only thing he understands by success is the failure of the Geneva talks. Or an "interim" semifailure which would make it possible to deliver just some of the Pershing and cruise missiles to West Europe, in the hope that soon this semifailure -- to paraphrase A. S. Pushkin -- will finally be complete. For this reason Bernard Rogers' liberties are endured in the U.S. capital. His impatience may, at another time, upset "public diplomacy," but in the post of commander in chief it is a valuable gift.

PROSPECTS FOR RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN BELITTLED

PM291232 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[T. Dmitrichev article: "Overcoming Deadlock: The West Drags Out Discussion on Treaty Banning Radiological Weapons"]

[Text] The question of elaborating a treaty banning radiological weapons occupies an important place among the problems being discussed by the Geneva Committee on Disarmament. The question of radiological weapons has figured on the committee's agenda since 1979 as part of the item concerned with new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of these weapons.

It was at that time that the Soviet and American delegations submitted for scrutiny by the committee their joint proposal on the fundamental provisions of a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling, and use of radiological weapons. That document, prepared by the Soviet Union and the United States during the course of 2 years of intense talks, provided a good foundation for elaborating an international legal document preventing the emergence of yet another weapon of mass destruction. A reliable barrier preventing the emergence of a new dangerous channel of the arms race could thus have been created.

The Committee on Disarmament and the special working party set up within it have been carefully and comprehensively studying the draft treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling, and use of radiological weapons for 4 years. The versions of key provisions of the future document -- including the definition of radiological weapons, the scope of the ban, the peaceful use of nuclear energy and technology, and the procedure for monitoring the treaty's observance -- proposed by various delegations have now been discussed and analyzed. The viewpoints of the participants in the talks regarding the form of the new agreement also have been expounded. However, despite this, the Committee on Disarmament session that has just ended was able to record merely conditional agreement on a number of items in the preamble to the treaty, with a lack of agreement remaining on all the rest of the formulations of its provisions.

The deadlock at the talks on radiological weapons has been caused primarily by the desire of certain states to drag into this treaty a number of other questions, including the problem of protecting nuclear installations against attack, which have only a hypothetical connection with the banning of radiological weapons.

The problem of protecting nuclear installations from attack is undoubtedly important and requires the swiftest resolution. As is known, the Soviet Union introduced a new proposal -- "Increasing Efforts to Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and Ensure the Safe Development of Nuclear Energy" -- for scrutiny by the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. In accordance with the decision taken by the assembly and at its request, the Committee on Disarmament proceeded to consider the problem of protecting nuclear installations during its last session. Within its framework two working organs were established for separate consideration of the question of radiological weapons and the question of protection, and this, it seemed, opened up the way to their independent and swift resolution.

It should be noted that the questions of banning radiological weapons and protecting nuclear installations are at different stages of elaboration. While the first can be completed in the very near future, detailed, comprehensive consideration of the second is just beginning. Therefore, the fact that a number of delegations are continuing to insist on artifically linking them merely serves to hinder the resolution of the problem of banning radiological weapons. This, in turn, also hampers progress on the question of protecting nuclear installations from attack.

It is to be hoped that the delegations of states belonging to the committee will show the necessary goodwill and sense of realism to enable this representative forum to complete the preparation of an agreement banning the development, production, stockpiling, and use of radiological weapons. It is precisely this which the Warsaw Pact states call for in the Joint Declaration adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983. The appearance of this treaty would be an important step toward restraining the arms race and a vigorous boost to the uniting of states' efforts in resolving even more acute and urgent tasks in the field of eliminating the threat of war, disarmament, and cooperation between the peoples.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON WORKERS MOVEMENT

OW291230 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 27 September carries the "The Contemporary World and the Workers Movement" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov. He begins the program by saying:

"Hello, comrades. Among your letters to Central Television are many in which you propose that the world communist and workers movement be covered in greater depth and detail, that contemporary fighters for the workers cause be shown on the screen more often, and that their courageous and difficult struggle be described.

"Dear comrades, your proposals have been accepted. We have decided to begin a new series of television programs, which will be known as The Contemporary World and the Workers Movement. Today we are showing the first program in this series.

"These programs will acquaint you with the most representative and influential movement of our time, -- the workers movement -- in all its diversity and in all its complexities and difficulties, a movement that is being tempered and consolidated in class struggles on all continents and has become a mighty force in the struggle for the people's social and national liberation and a mighty obstacle in the path of those who push mankind toward nuclear catastrophe.

"We will be describing congresses and other important events in the life of communist parties diverse manifestations of proletarian internationalism at the current stage, the interaction of various detachments of the workers movement, and the solidarity of its vanguard with the party and country of Lenin.

"In preparing these programs we also expect your recommendations, comrade television viewers. Your questions, comments, and requests will help us in this work.

"Now permit me to open our first program with a talk with Professor Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee."

The camera zooms back to show Zagladin sitting at an identical desk to the right of the screen.

"[Mnatsakanov] First of all, Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to ask can we now more or less definitely say how many workers parties there are in the world -- mainly I have in mind the non-socialist world?"

"[Zagladin] Well, why only the non-socialist world? We can take the non-socialist and the socialist worlds together -- there are workers parties everywhere. Besides, your question was formulated precisely. Now parties are different and the working class in various countries is organized differently. If we take the communist parties -- they comprise nearly 80 million people and are the largest organized detachment of the working movement -- they exist in 97 countries. I am not saying 97 countries by accident and I am not giving the number of parties because there is a somewhat greater number of parties; owing to various circumstances in some countries there are two parties. It is apparently not a permanent thing -- it is temporary -- but it is a reality today.

"Of the 97 countries, 82 are not countries of the socialist world, while 15 countries are in the socialist world. Of the 80 million communists -- this is apparently understood -- 75 million, or the overwhelming majority, are active and operating in socialist countries and about 5 million in non-socialist countries. So much for the communist parties. But besides the communist parties there are also other workers parties -- there are social democratic and socialist parties. They represent something else. If the communists represent the revolutionary trend of the workers movement, then the other reformist trend is represented by the socialists and social democrats.

"The majority of the corresponding parties are organized in the Socialist International. According to the latest data, 65 organizations are members of the International, of which 48 have a decisive vote and 17 a deliberative vote. Those parties have 18 million people in their ranks.

"Besides parties there are also trade unions, cooperatives, and various other organizations, so as a whole the working class of the contemporary world is organized to a fairly high degree. But what you spoke about were political parties."

"[Mnatsakanov] But of course each one of these parties is faced by its own tasks and problems dictated primarily by the national and class interests of the given country's working people. After all we do not talk about the communist and workers movement being international for nothing, for we thereby stress that movement's solidarist and internationalist character. What is the movement's most important and general purpose today?"

"[Zagladin] You know, if you take the historic mission of the working class, which is being realized on a worldwide scale, then it was and remains a struggle for society's socialist transformation. But of course at each stage of social development that general task acquires features of its own or some facet of the general task is pushed into the foreground. Now the struggle against the military danger, the struggle to avert a nuclear war -- which would mean slowing down and delaying social development, thereby casting mankind backwards -- is such a general facet which is common to all, as you know.

"Workers' detachments of various countries as well as political parties and trade unions are really uniting on this platform. Today you can perhaps say that this is the first time in the history of the working movement -- and it has already existed for more than 150 years as such -- when real unification [yedineniye] is evident in the basic composition of communists, social democrats and trade unionists of various kinds on a platform of struggling for peace. Their other political positions may be quite different, even hostile to one another. However, in the sphere of struggling for peace they come out identical."

"[Mnatsakanov] Pardon me, but it is often asserted in the West that movements of peace-loving peoples, peace-loving movements, are inspired by communists. There are also other, opposing assertions, that supposedly communists and workers do not play a substantial role in the movement. What would you say about that?"

"[Zagladin] Well, I will begin with the second point, because of course workers movements actively participate in today's antiwar and antimissile movements. Moreover now -- precisely at the present time,in recent weeks and months -- quite an intensive amalgamation is occurring in the workers' movement with the antimissile and antinuclear movement in Europe. For instance, on 1 September this year trade union organizations in the FRG, for the first time in many, many years and probably even decades, began an active campaign for peace, and leading FRG trade unions declared that the struggle for peace is one of the most important tasks of the working class.

"This is a great progress in the consciousness of people and in the consciousness of rank-and-file members and organizers of the movement. Therefore, the participation of the working class in the antiwar movement is an indisputable fact, and naturally communists also participate in the movement, being the political vanguard of the working class. But to say that they are somehow the people who founded the movement or made it their branch would be, of course, incorrect.

"The antiwar movement was born simultaneously in various parts of the political spectrum in Europe and the United States. Workers came out with slogans to avert war and the missile threat. At the same time, representatives of the free professions, representatives of the middle strata of the population came forward on the social level. On the political level, communists came forward and, simultaneously, the social democrats. Now it is more often representative of other political tendencies. For instance, here is a new feature. Quite recently in Belgium, literally in the last few days, the Christian People's Party -- the Catholic party which is essentially rightist -- advanced slogans supporting the antiwar movement, came out against automatism in deploying U.S. missiles and in favor of taking into account British and French nuclear weapons -- that is with slogans reflecting the general mood of the antiwar movement. I repeat that this occurred simultaneously.

"Of course, the currents ultimately coveraged at some point, in certain common measures and at certain congresses or meetings. And it is natural, because, of course, conformity exists on the most important issue -- averting nuclear war -- and in this case on the issue of preventing a new round [vitok] of nuclear weapons in Europe. The conformity of interests is present, but such conformity of interests reflects the situation that the working class in fact expresses the fundamental and ultimate interests of the whole working population, and in the final analysis, of all mankind. Therefore, it is natural that communist parties and communists, in actively supporting peace, support all forces that advance such positions. Hence, the conformity, amalgamation and convergence, which is by no means equivalent either to the antiwar movement being turned into a branch of the communist parties or to some kind of hegemony of communists in the movement. All its participants enjoy equal rights, act according to their own motives, their own conscience, their own understanding of the situation, which is very important."

"[Mnatsakanov] This question also interests television viewers: Communists are the most selfless, consistent, and altruistic fighters for the cause of their own people. At the same time, in the course of parliamentary elections they are at times left in a clear minority. Voters give their votes to bourgeois parties. For instance, it happened recently in the FRG and Great Britain. Comrades ask: Why does this happen?"

"[Zagladin] It is difficult to give a simple answer to your question. There could be a number of answers, but taking the most important, one, we should begin with the fact that in analyzing the situation in the capitalist world, we must take into account the changes occurring in the working class structure. The communist movement is a product of the working class and naturally the state of the working class affects the position of the communist movement and the development, or lack of it, of communist parties. The working class has increased and changed in recent decades. The changes are positive in nature -- the increase in working class numbers is of course positive. Then the fact that the working class has spread its influence to all spheres of public production and the sphere of services is also a positive point. It has become the leading social element in all spheres of society.

"However, at the same time there are also negative consequences. What does expansion of the working class through new occupations, professions and the sphere of services mean? First, it means that a multitude of nonproletarian people who came from other strata join the working class, and naturally their class consciousness is also not proletarian. They still need to remain within the working class, within its structure, for some time in order to become genuine proletarians.

"Then, on the other hand, it means that the nucleus of the working class, the industrial nucleus of the working class, and its relative weight -- its proportion within the working class -- is decreased. New people come and new detachments join."

"[Mnatsakanov] Through the so-called white collar workers."

"[Zagladin] Not only through white collar workers, because the sphere of services also includes blue collar workers, but other detachments, not the industrial working class. These consequences have a negative nature. They also have negative consequences for the working class consciousness and lower that level of consciousness. Can it have no effect? No, it cannot. The new strata of the working class very often do not vote for communists at all, not even for social democrats. They are not even reform-oriented circles; they are conservatively oriented circles of the working class.

"The second circumstance that we cannot lose sight of is the fact that the contemporary bourgeoisie is of course a very powerful and experienced one. It was Lenin who said that the bourgeoisie, unfortunately, quickly learns from its class experience, and primarily learns the art of influencing the working class and subordinating it to its influence. And this circumstance is now very greatly noticeable, particularly as today's bourgeoisie has in its hands very powerful means, beginning with the mass media. And today the working class is indoctrinated by the bourgeoisie politically, ideologically, and psychologically. Put simply, certain people are deceived.

"Now of course there are many other aspects. If you speek of the FRG and the UK, they are countries with distinct traditions. Every country has its working class traditions and in those countries it is soon a trade union tradition. The influence of reformist sections was always strong in those countries, whereas in other countries the trend was toward a kind of political shaping or a political expression of the interests of the working class. So this too must be taken into account, but this is a deeper stage of analysis. Generally we can say that at fault here are the changes in the composition of the working class, on the one hand, and a wise policy -- viewed from a class position -- of the bourgeoisie on the other."

"[Mnatsakanov] Vadim Valentinovich, it is no secret that in assessing the present international situation there are nevertheless certain differences between the fraternal communist and workers parties. What is the nature of those differences and what is their cause?"

"[Zagladin] Differences...perhaps it can be put as follows: There are distinctions and differences, first of all, because it does not just concern international issues. There are distinctions in the parties' positions determined by distinctions in their situation. The party of a major country is one thing, while the party of a small country is another. The position of some party in a major imperialist power is one thing, while the position of a communist party in a developing country is another. All of this leaves an imprint on their approach to various matters. It is normal, one cannot evade it. It must simply be taken into consideration in politics and common interests, and common opportunities for struggle and for reciprocity within the framework of the existing distinctions must be found. The differences that you are speaking of are another thing. They also exist and the reasons for them can also be varied.

"Some differences are related to various theoretical concepts. That does happen. Apparently discussions and debates must be conducted. Of course Marxist-Leninists will defend their principles during the debates. They proceed from the position that principles must be adhered to, while various theoretical solutions may be found.

"But there is another kind of difference not related to distinctions in theory, but to distinctions in their assessments of various international events. Often it is not related to theoretical concepts but to the fact that a certain part of the working class strata, including the communists, approach those issues from petit bourgeois positions."

"[Mnatsakanov] Possibly under the influence of bourgeois propaganda."

"[Zagladin] Sometimes under the influence of propaganda, perhaps and at times due to various other circumstances. It happens. And it ought to be said that it should both be understood and struggled against, because divergencies in assessing the international situation and the issue of war and peace are particularly dangerous at present.

"It is true, I should say -- we are talking now about distinctions and differences -- that particularly in this sphere there are the fewest number of distinctions and differences of all. It concerns other issues far more, but about the struggle for peace the communist movement as a whole takes a unified stand."

"[Mnatsakanov] Now the last question, Vadim Valentinovich. How do you assess the prospects for the further development and growth of the proletarian, communist, and workers movement?"

"[Zagladin] First, I can say that the workers movement as a whole undoubtedly will grow. Further growth of the working class is a trend of social change in the contemporary world. It is occurring everywhere, parrticularly in the rapidly developing countries of course, but it is occurring everywhere -- in the socialist world, in the developed capitalist countries, and in the developing countries. So the possibility for the movement's growth as a whole on the basis of growth of the working class is undoubtedly expanding.

"Secondly, we can see a trend to the strengthening influence of revolutionary views, leftist views, in the working class. Besides we are not always just talking about strengthening the communists themselves and the communist parties. It can be manifested in other ways as well. Other kinds of leftist organizations and revolutionary democratic parties are emerging in which the working class plays a considerable role. It can be expressed in the establishment of various broad fronts such as the Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua, where communists also play a role, but it is a broad organization reflecting the general trend, the development of revolutionary views and sentiments in the working class.

"The third thing that can be said is that we notice irrefutably the growth in the trend to reciprocity among various sections of the working class -- communists, social democrats, and trade unions of various orientations. As we have said already it is now manifested most prominently in the struggle for peace, but not just in the struggle for peace. Apparently this trend will deepen insofar as it reflects a deepening of the contradictions in the capitalist world, which are related to the development of the general crisis of capitalism."

"[Mnatsakanov] So you and I are historic optimists."

"[Zagladin] "Without any doubt."

After thanking Zagladin for his comments Mnatsakanov goes on to discuss the diversity of forms and methods of struggle of the working class in various countries, citing the organization of the working class in Great Britain and the struggle within the British labor movement. Mnatsakanov introduces a 3-minute video report by V. Ilyashenko from Leeds. Video shows street scenes of Leeds and (Beryl Hartingly), secretary of the Yorkshire regional branch of the British Congress of Trade Unions, being interviewed in her office on the latest "antiunion laws" of the British Government.

Mnatsakanov goes on to discuss revolutionary movements in the world, citing the example of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua. A 5-minute video report by A. Serikov from Nicaragua is then shown. Serikov reviews revolutionary feats and talks to factory workers. He interviews former counterrevolutionary (Ignacio Laya), who claims the CIA sent him from Honduras to assassinate the Nicaraguan foreign minister and other officials.

Mnatsakanov then discusses the workers movement in the FRG noting that when he worked in that country he became closely acquainted with many of its members. Video cuts to show FRG journalist Hugo Braun, a member of the German Communist Party in a 4-minute report on his party's influence in the FRG. As he talks video shows German workers, people handing out leaflets, and a party meeting in progress as a narrator talks about the party's work and tasks. As the narrator comments on the party's struggle against NATO missile plans, video shows demonstrators marching with antimissile and antiwar banners.

Mnatsakanov then returns to the screen and announces that the first program in the new series entitled "The Contemporary World and the Workers Movement" has ended.

ZAGLADIN ON TALKS BY 'FRATERNAL' PARTY OFFICIALS

LD292112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Program in the series "The Workers Movement -- Information and Commentary" presented by Bronislav Myakota, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television]

[Text] [Myakota] The first month of this autumn brought reports about a number of important events in the life of the fraternal parties. The first subject in our program will be the conference of secretaries of Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological questions. This conference has held in Moscow on 20 September. I shall ask Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of our party's Central Committee to speak about the results of its work. Over to you, Vadim Valentinovich.

[Begin recording -- Zagladin] This was by no means the first conference. It was really a jubilee conference, the 10th conference of its kind. Conferences of the secretaries of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries on international ideological questions have been held since the first years of the 1970's. Since then 10 of these meetings have been held. From the very beginning they have been important forms of interaction among the fraternal parties of our countries, important forms of contacts among them, for the drawing up of joint positions on the most important international ideological questions. As time has gone by, the agenda has become ever more specific. This present conference was devoted to a completely specific subject.

The communique on its results points out that during the exchange of views the meeting studied topical questions connected with the development of the struggle against the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles, for the reduction of existing medium-range facilities, for the complete liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, for the ending of the arms race, for peace and security of the peoples in the light of the initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, which are aimed at achieving this goal. So the agenda was completely definite and clear. The debate which took place at this conference was concentrated on this circle of problems.

What can one say about this debate? Above all, it should be stressed that the conference was held in an atmosphere of unanimity, comradeship, and international solidarity. The communique on its results was unanimously adopted. The general aspirations of all the speakers, all who took part in this conference, were identifical. The first and most important thing which all spoke about was the need to do everything possible, to make the maximum effort to foil the U.S. and NATO plants to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. All the comrades stressed that such an action would be disastrous for the cause of peace, that it would inflict enormous harm on the cause of peace in Europe, and not only in Europe, that this is a measure which would strike at the vital interests of the working people of the West European countries and would worsen the entire sociopolitical situation on the continent.

Naturally, therefore, everything needs to be done to prevent the implementation of these plans. In this connection all the comrades expressed support for the Soviet Union's proposals, put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- proposals which envisage a constructive solution of the problems connected with the deployment, the problems connected with medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

These proposals are well known throughout the world. Everywhere they are being commented upon. One can put it this way: The main feature of these proposals -- as was also stressed at the conference -- is to bring about a real reduction in the number of weapons concentrated in Western Europe, to bring about real steps towards disarmament, so that there is no longer just talk, as has often been the case up to now, so that specific action is taken to genuinely reduce the level of armaments of the two military blocs confronting each other. This is a feature which is attracting ever broader public circles to our proposals. The comrades from different countries who took part in be conference stressed that in their countries these proposals have encountered a very lively and positive response. This is also the response from public opinion in other foreign states.

Another point which was noted by everybody was that the socialist countries represented at the conference have, as a whole, a broad, general action program. This program is made up of the decisions of the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries and then the Moscow conference of the heads of governments and states-parties of the socialist countries, which were also represented at the conference of the secretaries in Moscow. This positive program is one of broad measures aimed not only at preventing the current, the new round in the arms race being prepared by the Americans but at taking further steps to turn Europe into a continent of peace.

It is very important to stress the following point. European problems were discussed. But not only European parties were represented at the conference. The Vietnamese, Cuban, Lao, and Mongolian parties were also represented. Even though they are not European parties, all these parties stressed their complete unity with the other European socialist countries. They stressed that the issue of turning Europe into a zone of peace concerns them just as directly as it does all Europeans. In this connection one needs to say that this was the common view.

The following view was stressed: The struggle against imperialism, against its aggressive plans in Europe, is closely bound up with the struggle against imperialism and its aggressive plans in all other regions of the world. There are no regional battles. There is a common front of struggle against imperialism.

Europe is probably the hottest section of this front today. This is because two military blocs are directly confronting each other there, where their main forces are concentrated. The arms race in Europe, especially nuclear weapons, could be the fuse which detonates the bomb of a new war, a nuclear war with its consequences. But even though the most acute struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism is taking place there, it is closely bound up with the struggle in all other regions of the world. In expressing their solidarity with the struggle of the European peoples, the peoples, of Latin America, Asia, and Africa are thereby defending their own interests.

On the other hand -- and this was noted in the communique of the secretaries conference -- the European and non-European socialist countries' representatives against expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against the imperialist policy of aggression, for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. One can put it this way. This was, generally speaking, a quite convincing and vivid demonstration of proletarian socialist internationalism. The socialist countries and the communist parties once again confirmed that they are completely and wholly loyal to their international duty.

What else can one say about this conference? One of the topics, naturally, was: What is to be done if, in spite of everything, the Americans start to deploy their missiles, if their plans to deploy new nuclear weapons on the European continent cannot be foiled? Such a possibility cannot be ruled out. In any event the Americans -- and many speakers talked about this -- are behaving as if they had set themselves a single goal, to deploy their nuclear weapons in Europe at all costs. Nothing else seems to matter to them. All their maneuvers over some proposals are aimed at somehow justifying the deployment of the new missiles in Europe. So, it is evidently impossible to rule this out, although it is unquestionably necessary to do everything possible to prevent these plans from being realized.

But what if they are realized? Here it was stressed very clearly, just as it was stated at the Moscow conference of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states, that the socialist countries would do everything necessary to frustrate the plans of the United States and NATO to attain military superiority over socialism. Our countries and our peoples will not allow imperialism to recover military superiority. It is quite natural that the way of putting the question reflects not simply the point ofview of the secretaries present at the meeting. It reflects the point of view of the peoples of the socialist countries, who underestand very well that the things which have been created and gained must be defended. To this end no efforts or resources are begrudged.

And there is another point to be mentioned straightaway in this connection, although it may have special significance in its own right. At the conference there was an exchange of views on another subject. This was the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II. One might think that this is a historical matter, connected with the past. But it was treated as a very topical one. Why? The point is that, on the one hand, the participants in the conference stressed that we must learn all the lessons to be learned from the experience of the World War II, from the experience accumulated by our peoples.

This experience testifies to one thing: Imperialism must not be given an opportunity to carry out its reactionary, anti-people, aggressive plans.

It is necessary to be fully armed [vo vse oruzhiya] to ward off any aggression from imperialism. It is necessary to do everything in the powen of our people to foil the aggressive plans of imperialism. In this way the past has joined up with the present and formed a single entity, which has made the present-day discussions more convincing.

The second lesson which our peoples draw from the last 40 years is that, while it has been possible to preserve universal peace to this day and to prevent a new nuclear war, this is only because throughout these 40 years our countries, and above all our country 'the Soviet Union' have waged a consistent and unreserved struggle against imperialist plans, against the arms race, and for disarmament. It has not been possible to accomplish everything. But it has been possible to accomplish the main thing: War, nuclear war, world war, has not occurred. For this reason history, the history of the last 40 years, once again shows that today one must not reduce the level of this struggle, the heat of this struggle the peace, security of the peoples against the nuclear threat -- not for a minute, not for a day, not for an hour.

Finally, there is another, a third point in connection with the 40th anniversary. The 40th anniversary of the victory is also, basically, the 40th anniversary of the birth of an entire group of socialist states. Together with the 40th anniversary of the victory many socialist countries will also mark the 40th anniversary of their own birth. Thus, the forthcoming date will give us an opportunity not only to evaluate the future of the historic victory but to assess the fruits of the creativity of peoples which have taken the socialist road, what they have achieved in the creation of a new society.

Their achievements are considerable. Every country has spent this time in its own way, of course, and achieved more successes in one sphere than in another. But the general results of the socialist states, of the socialist countries and parties to defend peace and foil the aggressive plans of imperialism are endeavors aimed at defending the fruits of the 40 years during which socialism has been built in the community countries, the fruits of the more than 60 years during which a socialist society has been built in our country.

So one can say that the conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries was devoted to today's most topical problems: the problems of defending peace, foiling the aggressive plans of imperialism, and defending the gains of the peoples which have taken the road of socialist creation. It has become an important element in the interaction of our countries and parties, in the coordination of their endeavors to preserve peace and strengthen the peoples' security.

U.S. QUESTIONS EUROPEAN 'POLITICAL REALITIES'

PM291305 IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "What the Americans Want in Europe"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep -- The U.S. Administration has recently been making statements which openly call into question the political realities prevailing in Europe since World War II a commentary published in the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG stresses.

Secretary of State G. Shultz and U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who was visiting Vienna, spoke in a similar vein recently when in essence they revised the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, which was also signed by the U.S. president. We get the impression, the commentary points out, that we are witnessing the appearance of a new U.S. doctrine with regard to Europe whose implementation could threaten stability on the European continent, where peace finally reigns after two world wars. The state borders formalized in Europe after World War II, which were also enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, cannot be revised.

The Warsaw Pact States, including Hungary, have recently addressed to NATO numerous proposals on holding talks on the basis of the respect of the political realities in Europe in accordance with the existing agreements.

THE SPECULATION AIMED AT SETTING THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AGAINST ONE ANOTHER IS DOOMED TO FAILURE, THE NEWSPAPER NOTES, AND THOSE PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THAT BY FALSIFYING THE OBJECTIVE DIFFERENCES THAT EXIST BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THEY CAN UNDERMINE THE UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND EVERYTHING THAT UNITES US, THE BUILDERS OF THE NEW SOCIETY, ARE WRONG. [passage in uppercase printed in boldface]

GANDHI CONDEMNS U.S. 'ATTACKS' ON NONALIGNED

LD301116 Moscow TASS in English GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 30 TASS -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, the present chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, wrathfully condemned the malicious attacks of U.S. President on the Nonaligned Movement and the countries which refuse to follow Washington's policy.

Addressing a news conference in New York Thursday, Indira Gandhi rejected as totally unsubstantiated the allegations of the U.S. President that the Nonaligned Movement has become what he called "pseudo-nonalignment." Indira Gandhi said that there could be no such question: genuine or false nonalignment. She stressed that nonalignment was nonalignment, and the movement affiliated countries with different state systems. However, despite the differences between them, the Nonaligned Movement was trying to find a common foundation and every decision was approved by common consent of all member-countries. Mrs Indira Gandhi said that she did not accept the calls that India should allegedly join the U.S. President in his campaign of condemning the "uncivilized behavior of the Russians" in the South Korean airliner incident.

What is considered to be a "civilized behavior"? - Indira Gandhi asked. She said that those who behaved in a "civilized" manner (the USA and other Western countries) did nothing to uphold human rights and democracy in Chile, Central America or Pakistan. Where and when did they support the civil rights of black Americans in the USA" she asked. Indira Gandhi emphasized that she did not want to say that America was an "uncivilized" country, but at the same denied the right of any country to judge another one and describe it as an "uncivilized" simply because it belonged to a different system. She said it was absolutely inadmissible to reserve a certain set of standards for oneself, and a different one for others. The strong words used in the USA with respect to the Russians should better be used to accuse racism, she emphasized.

Indira Gandhi said that her country advocated the prohibition of nuclear weapons. He [as received] stressed that India was using its nuclear capability exclusively for peaceful purposes.

USSR GOVERNMENT GREETS UNESCO ECOLOGISTS

PM281609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the First UNESCO International Congress on Biospheric Sanctuaries.

The Soviet Government greets the participants in the First UNESCO International Congress on Biospheric Sanctuaries, gathered in the hero-city of Minsk to discuss topical tasks facing mankind in the preservation of nature and rational utilization of natural resources.

The broad international cooperation pooling the efforts of scientists and specialists in this important sphere not only makes it possible to solve professional tasks but also promotes better mutual understanding between states with different social systems and strengthens friendship between peoples.

Now, when through the fault of imperialist forces vast natural and human resources are being spent on an arms race which is steering mankind toward the real danger of a nuclear catastrophe and toward the danger of the destruction of nature and every living thing on earth, it is the duty of every sane person, especially scientists, to strive to prevent a nuclear conflagration on our planet.

In these troubled times the struggle to protect the environment is therefore inseparable from the struggle to preserve peace, halt the arms race, and transfer the resources currently used for military purposes to the noble aims of creation.

The USSR attaches enormous importance to questions relating to conservation and the rational use of natural resources. Soviet scientists are actively involved in the implementation of the important UNESCO intergovernmental program "Man and the Biosphere," within whose framework the present congress has been convened in collaboration with the UN environmental program.

We are confident that the congress's recommendations will help to further develop in-depth research on the rational management of ecological systems.

We wish the congress participants success in their work and further scientific achievements in the protection of the earth's biosphere.

'INTERVISION' TELEVISION FORUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD291513 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- The traditional "Intervision" Forum, which is held here every autumn, has opened in Moscow today. An evidence of the international prestige of the forum is the fact that attending it are representatives of 50 TV organizations and companies from 30 countries of Europe, Asia, and America, among them Britain, Norway, Italy, India, France, Sweden, the USA, Japan and others. Colombia for the first time takes part in the TV forum this year.

In the course of a week nearly 400 films and programmes made by cinematographers and television film makers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Finland over the past year will be shown at the forum. The participants in the forum will for the first time have an opportunity to see the television programme which masters of young television of Afghanistan have brought to Moscow.

Opening the "Intervision" Forum, Vladimir Popov, vice-chairman of the USSR Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, pointed out: "The ultimate goal of this television forum is a broadening of cultural contacts and, consequently, of mutual understanding among nations, which is so important in our difficult and troubled times."

The programme of the forum is diverse. It includes feature, documentary and popular science films as well as numerous music programmes. Eighty films have been entered by the Soviet Union. Among them six new films from the "Stories of Siberia" series which has already long gained popularity among TV viewers from abroad, films about nature protection, the country's flora and fauna. Many Soviet films deal with the subject of arts.

IZVESTIYA CITES U.S. USES OF KAL INCIDENT

LD291958 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- "There is no doubt whatsoever that the operation staged with the White House blessing and in the name of the dirty aims of the Reagan administration is nothing else than an unprecedented, criminal act of subversion which has caused loss of life," the Soviet evening newspaper IZVESTIYA writes tonight. The article entitled "Boeing 747--the Crime of Crusaders" says, in part, that it does not take much to see the desire of the White House to use the tragedy of KAL 747 passengers to its advantage. The paper writes: "Why these sacrifices of an anti-communist crusade? The true motives behind the provocation are well known. One of them is to work up tensions in the Far East on the eve of the trip of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to several countries of the region, the tour that began September 24, and in the light of the upcoming President Reagans tour of the capitals of U.S. allies in the Far East scheduled for next November. However, there are other, notably more far-reaching, aims.

"First, it is to mobilise the crusaders who, rallying together under President Reagans banners, should throw Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history."

"Second, it is to crush the unfaithful, that is, the people who have joined the ranks of supporters of peace, detente and a nuclear freeze, the people who protest against plans for limited and protracted thermonuclear wars, against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

"Third, it is to construct arguments to torpedo the negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe and to justify the stationing of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries, to cast into oblivion the negotiations on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on setting up a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and to justify U.S. refusal to react in good faith to the Soviet Unions peace initiatives.

"Fourth, it is to get new pretexts for interventionist operations in the Middle East, first and foremost, in Lebanon, for overt intervention in the affairs of Central America, for an even more cynical support of the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa in its underhand scheming against the front-line states of southern Africa.

"Fifth, it is to win the consent of the Americans to new and new dollar infusions into the relentless, skyrocketing arms race."

"Isn't it a bit too much"? -- the newspaper asks. "No, the present White House incumbent is not putting on a modest air. In his radio address to the nation September 17 he proclaims the Washington-engineered tragedy a turning point toward a cardinal reappraisal of values in the countries throughout the world -- a reappraisal that is long overdue but which, in President Reagan opinion, can be made only today to the accompaniment of the requiem for the victims of the U.S. provocation."

IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion that the provocation staged by Washington with the use of the South Korean airliner remains what it has been from the very beginning -- a patent example of ultimate adventurism in the White House policy. And the crime committed by the crusaders from Washington serves to confirm Yuriy Andropov's assessment of the course steered by the present U.S. Administration: to speak briefly, this is a militarist course that poses a grave threat to peace. Its essence is to try and assure for the United States domineering positions in the world without reckoning with the interests of other states and peoples."

KAL PLANE CALLED 'FIRST U.S. CRUISE MISSILE'

LD300658 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1902 GMT 29 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Fifty years ago the Reichstag was set on fire by Luftwaffe Captain (Loerzer). He was helped by a group of storm troopers. The arsonist is still alive. He relieved his mind by confessing to American lawyer Robert Kempner, who was the deputy chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials. Thus, half a century later the arsonist became known. As the saying goes, better late than never. It was clear back in the days of the trials who the immediate organizer of the arson was. It was Hermann Goering, the Prussian internal affairs minister and president of the Reichstag. Not all arsonists suffer from a Herostratus complex, but sooner or later history will learn the names of the immediate perpetrators, not to glorify their names, but to trace the entire chain of their crimes.

History will learn, not from the building at Langley, the building of the CIA, but slowly and indirectly who exactly prepared the poison for Patrice Lumumba and which mafiosi were hired to eliminate Fidel Castro. But then, those who organize attempts and arson are known before. [photo of CIA emblem] The handwriting of the central terrorist agency of the United States was also guessed in the explosion of the Cuban passenger plane and in the loss of the Libyan aircraft, in the assault of the La Moneda palace in Chile and in the flight of the U-2 over our country. You recall that Washington flatly denied everything until the spy pilot Powers was presented to the world.

Some day history will learn the names of those who were entrusted with the latest air provocation. Whoever they were, whatever rank was held by those who were at the controls of the South Korean Boeing or fed its computers deliberately incorrect data, there is no doubt as to which official organization they belonged. It is clear who needed the tragedy, who contrived everything to play on the emotions of the people and thus to pass off the innocent for the guilty and divert attention from its missiles, which are being moved up to Western Europe. I would even say that the Boeing became essentially the 573rd missile, or more precisely, the first U.S. cruise missile launched from Asia to divert the world's attention from Western Europe, from the American Euromissiles. These were the associations called to mind by the report about the Luftwaffe captain who set the Reichstag on fire on the order of Goering and Hitler half a century ago.

U.S. AIRING OF KAL INCIDENT AT ICAO SESSION HIT

PM291541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 33 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Bragin "Commentator's Column": "Majority Line"]

[Text] Montreal -- The first stage of the general debate has ended at the 24th International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] Assembly Session being held in the Canadian city of Montreal. The speeches by representatives of the majority of delegations have shown that their countries intend to continue striving to ensure that this specialized UN establishment is guided in its activity by the fundamental principles enshrined in the preamble to its charter, the International Civil Aviation Convention.

The essence of these principles boils down to the fact that "the future development of international civil aviation can to a considerable extent also promote the maintenance of friendship and mutual understanding among states and peoples, whereas its misuse can create a threat to world security."

On observing the work of the present session, which is taking place in a complex international situation, you become convinced that the ICAO plays a great role in the development of civil air transport, which has become an inalienable part of interstate relations. Our country also takes an active part in ICAO activities. At the present session the Soviet Union has submitted new specific proposals aimed at enhancing the efficiency and reliability of air transport. These proposals have been greeted with great interest by all who are prepared to observe strictly, by deeds, the letter and spirit of the ICAO charter, rather than paying lip service to this.

Unfortunately, the delegations of the United States and certain other countries that follow in the wake of U.S. policy are trying to use the rostrum of this representative international forum for cheap political speculation and to fuel anti-Soviet hysteria over the incident concerning the South Korean aircraft. However, with every passing day more and more countries, proceeding from the convincing facts and proof submitted by the Soviet Union, are reaching the logical conclusion that, having organized the provocative flight, Washington is trying to evade responsibility for its consequences and to shift the blame onto the USSR.

Representatives of a number of Latin American and African states frankly declared that the U.S. delegation is playing an unworthy backstage game. In particular, it tried to induce them to take a negative stand on the Soviet Union's participation in the new composition of the ICAO's chief executive organ -- the Council. That action, as was only to be expected, failed. An absolute majority of the countries participating in the present ICAO Assembly -- 92 -- voted for the USSR's election onto the Council.

Contrary to U.S. calculations, the majority of the delegations have confirmed that their states are against using the ICAO for political purposes. The just completed first stage of the ICAO Assembly's work shows that the overwhelming majority of states express the desire to continue developing broad international cooperation in the civil aviation sphere in the interests of friendship among peoples and of strengthening world peace.

USSR PROTESTS JAPAN'S ACTIONS OVER PLANE DOWNING

OW291325 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Entrusted by the Soviet Government, the Soviet Foreign Ministry has made a verbal statement to the Japanese Government's stand and actions in connection with the incident of a South Korean aircraft intruding into Soviet airspace. The Soviet Foreign Ministry statement points out that the Japanese Government's stand is unfounded and intolerable; the statement continues:

As is well known, the actual facts and assessment of this intentional action have been exhaustively explained in a Soviet Government statement issued on 6 September that has also been delivered to the Japanese side. In view of the concrete facts presented and repeatedly explained on good authority by the Soviet side, the Japanese side should understand that those who sent the plane into Soviet airspace -- not the Soviet Union -- should be blamed for the incident.

However, while attempting to put full blame on the Soviet Union, the Japanese Government has taken -- apparently under pressure from the United States -- unjustified and illegal actions against the Soviet Union by unilaterally suspending air traffic to and from the Soviet Union. The decision of the Japanese Government to unilaterally suspend air traffic to and from the Soviet Union is not only an undisguised unfriendly action but also a coarse violation of the existing civil aviation accord signed between the two governments on 21 January 1966.

It is stipulated in articles 3 and 6 of the accord that the suspension of flights based on the accord or the abolition of the flight permits issued to airline companies of the other party can be enforced only under the terms specifically stipulated and only after consultations with the other party.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry statement says that in this connection, it is extremely proper for the Soviet Foreign Ministry to point out that the motives mentioned by the Japanese side -- when viewed from a legal or any other standpoint -- are utterly without good reason and that the actions taken by the Japanese side are in utter defiance of the fundamental principles of international relations.

The statement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry continues: Moreover, such actions taken by the Japanese side also violate the principle of the UN Charter that calls for faithful execution of duties stipulated in international treaties. Since the days of the Kishi administration Japanese leaders have respected the UN Charter as a basic principle of Japanese diplomacy; despite this fact, the Japanese side has taken such actions. As has happened several times in the past, the Japanese Government has on the current occasion sacrificed the principle of respecting the UN Charter for the sake of other principles in Japanese diplomacy; namely, its alliance with the Western nations, particularly the United States.

Japanese official circles now hold that it would be undesirable if the measures taken by the Japanese Government should have an unfavorable influence on the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union has hitherto judged the Japanese attitude toward its relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of actual actions taken by the Japanese side and will continue to do so hereafter.

In regard to the measures taken by the Japanese Government in connection with this incident, the Soviet Government resolutely protests the Japanese Government's illegal actions, points out that the Japanese Government will be held fully responsible for the consequences incurred by such actions, and reserves the right to demand full compensation for the material losses incurred by the Soviet side.

PRAVDA CITES KCNA ANNOUNCEMENT ON KAL AFFAIR

PM291604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "KCNA Announcement"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) has issued an announcement on the flagrant violation of the Soviet Union's state borders by the South Korean Boeing that intruded into Soviet airspace.

The agency reports the Soviet Government statement, citing the view contained therein that it was a premeditated and preplanned reconnaissance operation using a civilian aircraft and that the responsibility for the tragedy that occurred lies wholly and entirely with the leaders of the United States.

The world public, the KCNA commentary states, is voicing concern at the unprecedently unbridled anticommunist campaign now being waged by the U.S. imperialists and at the further exacerbation of the international situation as a whole. From our experience it is clear, KCNA stresses, that the U.S. imperialists' favorite technique is to engineer a provocative incident and then foist the blame for it onto the innocent party in the interests of its insidious aggressive aims. This is borne out by the numerous provocative acts which have taken place in Korea in the vicinity of the military demarcation line.

The U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan's clique are now, the agency's commentary states, also making absurd accusations against the DPRK in connection with the aforementioned aircraft. With increasing frenzy they are fomenting hostility and antagonism between compatriots in the North and South of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan's clique are thus trying to still further fan the war hysteria in South Korea and to damp down anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean population. Mounting another major anticommunist campaign, they are increasing the number of provocations in the vicinity of the military demarcation line and deliberately exacerbating the situation. A high level of vigilance must therefore be maintained, KCNA points out.

REAGAN TO VISIT PRC FOR 'ELECTION PUBLICITY'

LD292109 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] If the American presidential elections were to take place now, Reagan would obtain only 28 percent of the electorate's votes. This is revealed in the latest public opinion poll carried out at the order of the Democratic Party, that is, the rival party. Fifty-nine percent of those asked stated that they would vote for a different candidate at the presidential elections. In this connection I refer to a commentary in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH. British observers consider that the recently announced agreement on the visit by Ronald Reagan to Beijing in April next year -- that is, at the height of the U.S. presidential election campaign -- is important to Reagan not so much for foreign policy as for election publicity.

REAGAN SEEN EXPOSING U.S. TO 'THREAT OF WAR'

LD301212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0645 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (TASS) -- "The threat of war" is a problem that Americans have encountered through the fault of the Reagan administration. As THE WASHINGTON POST reports today, a nationwide public opinion poll that it conducted jointly with the ABC television company has shown that concern over the catastrophic consequences to which the present extremely militarist course of the White House might lead has grown in the country in the last year as never before. As a result, three times as many Americans as in the last poll, conducted in February 1981, described the threat of nuclear war as "problem number one" for the United States.

The majority of those polled gave a negative evaluation of the foreign policy course of the White House and expressed their disagreement with the anti-Soviet course of President Reagan in relation to the USSR, that is merely intensifying the threat of nuclear war.

DAILY RECALLED TO 'PARALYZE' ANTIMISSILE FORCES

LD300659 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] This year a special group was created in Washington, headed by William Clark, presidential national security adviser, that is aimed, as American observers report, at countervailing the Soviet peace drive. That is what they write. This group includes Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, USIA Director Charles Wick, and CIA Director William Casey, who is indispensable. On the insistence of this group, President Ronald Reagan has made a whole series of addresses on the radio, television, and in the United Nations in the last few days to create the impression of flexibility in the American position. But as the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, says, these speeches and assertions cannot convince anybody. The intentions were obvious: to reassure, to lull to sleep, to deceive public opinion in Western Europe and in the United States itself during this extremely important autumn when the U.S. Administration , under cover of the talks in Geneva, is preparing to deploy the new generation of its missiles in Western Europe.

Work is being done on this not only in the White House itself, not only in Clark's group, but also by Peter Dailey's group. Who is Peter Dailey? He is an interesting figure. He was the publicity agent for Richard Nixon in 1972, during Nixon's 1972 election campaign, when it was necessary to paint over and conceal the scandal of the penetration into the notorious Watergate Hotel. Then this same Dailey was the publicity manager for Ronald Reagan during his presidential campaign, when Ronald Reagan got the presidential post in 1980. In gratitude, the publicity specialist obtained the important post of U.S. Ambassador to Dublin, in the Irish Republic. This year the publicity specialist was recalled to Washington from his diplomatic post, for the purpose of ensuring publicity, through any means and at any cost, for U.S. missiles designed for deployment in Western Europe. That is Dailey's special group to publicize these missiles, or rather for the so-called counter-operation to paralyze the antimissile movement and so on.

The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that rang out from Moscow to the whole world gave rise to particular irritation and dissatisfaction in Washington. This is natural and it is no accident that the State Department was unable to refrain from new attempts to distort the essence of Soviet foreign policy.

HOUSE MILITARY FUNDING, U.S. INF MOVES SCORED

LD300718 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a program of building American military facilities abroad. Here's what Radio Moscow's news analyst Viktor Olin writes:

The bill appropriating about $7 billion for the construction of military facilities all over the world has still to be debated in the Senate before being signed by President Reagan. Observers in Washington, however, see no special obstacles on that way. The program includes appropriations for building bases for the police Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East, for stationing fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons on the Misawa base in Japan, and setting up new strongholds to fight against the liberation movement in Central America. (?Financially), the bill is meant to legalize the stake on power politics conducted by the Reagan administration in world affairs.

One of the most important points of the program is the allocation of funds for the deployment of America's new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This shows what Washington's plans are. And, as American officials keep saying, they are determined to deploy the missile by all means.

Now what the Reagan administration says and does as regard Euromissiles reveals that its consent to conduct talks with the Soviet Union is nothing more than a tactical maneuver aimed at toning down the mass protest movement, winning time and putting Western Europe before an accomplished fact.

This is also the purpose of the attempts to demonstrate the so-called flexibility of the American stand. One such attempt was the speech made by President Reagan at the General Assembly session on Monday. His lengthy assurances about the desire to come to terms with the Soviet Union in nuclear arms in Europe were unable to conceal neglect of the main principle on which agreement is (?only) possible, and that's the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. And, of course, there was also a certain purpose behind the President's open discussion of facts. He claimed that the Soviet Union has allegedly refused to consider the question of fully eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons.

As the date of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe draws nearer, it becomes clearer and clearer what disastrous aftermath that step can have. A vivid illustration of that are the annual NATO Autumn Forge exercises on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Incidentally, in those exercises, a company of American servicemen is practicing how to dig fast huge mass graves for victims of the nuclear war in Europe. And the appearance on the continent of American nuclear missiles, as well as extending the network of U.S. bases around the world, increase the danger of that practice really being used.

PENTAGON SEEN USING KAL AFFAIR TO BID UP FUNDING

LD300655 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1902 GMT 29 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] The words spoken by President Eisenhower a quarter of a century ago are often being recalled in the United States nowadays: Some day a man will take my place who has a poor grasp of where the applications by the military can be reduced with minimum damage or even without damage. If this should come to pass with the present tension in the world being maintained, I shudder to think what will happen to our country.

Today the applications by the U.S. military are not being reduced, they are being increased. They are being encouraged to name ever higher figures, just as at an auction; and record trillions of dollars are being approved by the White House and sent to Congress.

Sometimes the military does not wait for congressional favors, but heats up the situation without being too particular about the means they employ. Literally the next day, those who conceived and implemented the unprecedented criminal act of subversion using the South Korean Boeing hastened to push through Congress colossal military appropriations and are now rubbing their hands with satisfaction. This is pointed out in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

In short, the course being pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration is a militarist course that represents a threat, a serious threat, to peace.

These words from the statement by Comrade Andropov were included in all publications. Sometimes they were cited in an attempt to dispute them, to enter into polemics; but serious politicians, even in America itself, and serious observers could not but quote from it and admit to the unprecedented buildup of U.S. military potential and its manifest unwillingness to normalize Soviet-American relations.

U.S. 'MASS CONDITIONING' UNIONS OVER KAL AFFAIR

PM291502 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Sep 83 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Repin dispatch: "Conditioning the Labor Union Leaders"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep -- Washington's propaganda machine is like a poison generator. But even in the United States itself, where the concentration of anti-Soviet poison is particularly high, the number of people immune to the poison of deception is increasing.

As public opinion polls have shown recently, over 60 percent of Americans believe that the Washington administration is hiding the true circumstances and motives of the South Korean aircraft incident from them.

This is forcing the authorities to take urgent measures to give the present phase of the anti-Soviet campaign a semblance of "popular support." Here the administration's gaze has turned to the labor unions.

The White House is clearly concerned by the fact that, unlike the many other anti-Soviet campaigns, on this occasion the AFL-CIO headquarters is in no hurry to join unreservedly in the official campaign. The weekly AFL-CIO NEWS, the organ of the federation's leadership, has not carried any statements or materials on this theme in its September issues. This, of course, still does not mean that they will not appear at any moment -- the right-wing labor union bosses' views are well known.

The labor unions are fully occupied with election matters; the AFL-CIO convention that opens on 3 October is very much devoted to them. And the impact of the convention was not absent from the Washington administration's calculations when it held an information conference for the AFL-CIO leadership and the leaders of dozens of other sector labor unions at the State Department on 23 September. First Labor Secretary R. Donovan and then Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger expounded the official Washington version of the South Korean aircraft incident.

Donovan, whose name has begun to reappear in the newspapers these days in the crime section in connection with the case of the death of a witness to his long-standing "business" ties with the Mafia, seemed clearly flattered by the opportunity to appear before the TV cameras at a press conference surrounded by labor union leaders: Such an occasion has not taken place for a long time in the practical activity of the labor secretary, who has been implementing an antiunion course.

The secretary reiterated Reagan's well-known fabrications and praised the actions of the leaders of the airline pilots and engineers unions, which he passed off as "support" for Reagan from the "entire American people and our labor unions," which does not correspond with reality. Stressing that he was speaking on the whole administration's behalf, Donovan told journalists that he was ready to "encourage" the anti-Soviet campaign.

(G.) Duffy, president of the air traffic controllers' union, who addressed the press conference, repeated his position with regard to Aeroflot, but in effect contradicted himself when he stated: "There are many more unclear questions in the South Korean aircraft affair than there are questions to which answers exist." The press conference ended with a speech by T. Gleason, head of the eastern seaboard Longshoremen's Union, who, without going into the details of the aircraft incident, bluntly said that his union would not take any anti-Soviet actions in U.S. ports.

The authorities' pressure on the labor unions is mounting. But the White House heard far less praise for itself from labor union leaders at the press conference than had been anticipated by the initiators of the mass conditioning of labor union leaders within the State Department.

TAIWAN ISSUE 'MAIN OBSTACLE' IN U.S.-PRC TIES

LD291156 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 29 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has ended his visit to China. Speaking at a press conference in Beijing he said that Sino-U.S. talks had been centered on the transfer of U.S. technology, including so-called dual-use technology which can be used both for civilian and for military purposes, to China. In his words, the sides had discussed "the mechanism of relations" between the defence departments of the two countries.

The U.S. secretary of defence described his meetings and talks with President Zhao Ziyang of the PRC Council of State and Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the PRC Military Council as "friendly and useful". He said that Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping had accepted an invitation to visit the United States.

Answering questions of American journalists covering the visit of the United States defence secretary in China, Zhao Ziyang did not preclude the possibility of the purchases of U.S.-made weapons by the PRC. At the same time the premier of the PRC Council of State said: "The purposes of modernisation of national defence of such a big country as China cannot be achieved by armaments purchases". He added that China welcomes the recent decision of the United States Government to ease the procedures of the transfer of U.S. technology to the PRC. At the same time, he pointed out that "the Taiwan issue is the main obstacle in the way of further developing Chinese-U.S. relations."

Washington September 29 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige said that the Reagan administration had decided to review its policy of the sales of the most up-to-date U.S. technology to China, including that which might have military uses. Commenting on the statement of the U.S. secretary of commerce the newspaper WASHINGTON POST points out that the announced "new rules" enable China to purchase without the approval of the U.S. Department of Defence such technology that might have potential military uses.

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING PLANS NOTED

LD291902 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 29 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, announced that the party's Central Committee will hold the second plenary meeting of the 12th convocation next month to discuss issues related to rectifying the party's line and ameliorating the party, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported.

SOVIET GREETINGS SENT ON PRC 34TH ANNIVERSARY

LD301130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent the Chinese leaders a congratulatory telegram on the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

During a long and heroic struggle the Chinese working people achieved the historic victory of the revolution and the establishment of people's power in their country. The telegram addressed to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, notes that the Soviet Union has invariably given disinterested assistance and support to the Chinese people in the struggle to implement revolutionary transformations and to construct a new society.

The telegram stresses: The interests of the Soviet Union and China coincide concerning removal of the threat of war and the strengthening of peace, and the strengthening of the positions of socialism. A positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations would be in the interests of the two countries, it would contribute to the solution of long-term economic tasks which they face, and it would also be to the advantage of the entire international situation.

The telegram expresses the wish for further successes for the Chinese people in economic and cultural construction and in the cause of raising the material well-being of all of the working people of the PRC.

JAPAN SEEN LOSING POSTWAR 'COMMON SENSE'

LD292345 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes: Washington's practical actions to fulfill its adventurist plan of reviving Japanese militarism and incorporating it into the NATO military and political machine are being followed with concern in the Soviet Union. This concern is not accidental. Japanese militarism in the past turned its weapons against the USSR on more than one occasion. The occupation of the Soviet maritime territory in the 1920's, the armed aggression in the area of Lake Khasan and Khalkhin Gol and preparations for a large-scale attack on the USSR in alliance with Nazi Germany -- such is the far from complete list of criminal acts by Japanese militarism. Nowadays the Soviet people are witnessing how Tokyo has begun going back onto that road of anti-Sovietism. There many indications that Tokyo is ready to do just that. They include the growth of military spending that is unprecedented for the post-war period (appropriations for military purposes in Japan are increasing by an average seven per cent every year).

They also include plans to deploy U.S. offensive weapons, including nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers, in the north of Honshu. They also include secret talks with Washington about the deployment of American cruise missiles on Japanese soil. They include, finally, the "NATOisation" of Japan, Japans expressed support for the adventurist policy for "nuclear confrontation" with the USSR, which is maintained by the United States and its NATO allies.

It is appropriate to ask: Who is standing behind this policy of Tokyo? The answer is: Naturally, it is in the first place Washington. Much of the "credit" for Japan's rearmament goes to Washington. It is precisely Washington that has given the green light to the Japanese military's dangerous plans of converting Japan into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft-carrier". It is Washington again that is in essence demanding that Japan should become the Far Eastern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc.

But, when noting all this, it is also realised in the Soviet Union that the militarisation of Japan is not something for which solely its overseas allies are responsible. Facts indicate that Japanese ruling circles, bowing to Washington's pressure, are beginning to lose the common sense characteristic of them in the post-war period and are more and more manifestly embarking on a slippery and perilous path. That this path of stepping up militarist preparations, fomenting anti-Soviet psychosis and preparing for nuclear confrontation with the USSR does not meet the interests of Japan is borne out by many things, first of all historical experience. Isn't it obvious where a policy of nuclear confrontation can land the country, which lived through the tragedy of Hiroshima, nowaways? Common sense and historical experience warn against looking at neighbours in the nuclear age only through the sights of weapons and against building relations with them only on the basis of a policy of resorting to military blackmail and going along fully and unconditionally with the Pentagon's adventuristic course. It is this that those, who are responsible to the Japanese people for their future, should be aware in the first place.

BRIEFS

MPR DELEGATION VISITS KARAKALPAK ASSR -- The marking of MPR days is continuing in Uzbekistan. The guests from Mongolia have visited Nukus, the capital of the Karakalpak ASSR. A Soviet-MPR friendship meeting was held in Nukus. Kamalov first secretary of the Karakalpak Oblast Party Committee, received the visiting guests from the MPR and briefed them on the successes achieved by the people of Karakalpak ASSR in socialist construction under Soviet sovereignty. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83 GF]

TEXT OF SRV LEADERS' THANKS FOR USSR GREETING

PM291531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Allow us to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [as published].

During the course of this whole 38-year struggle -- full of sacrifices and difficulties -- in defense of the motherland and to build socialism, the Vietnamese people have invariably received tremendous and valuable assistance, imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, from the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR, whose fifth anniversary will be solemnly celebrated soon by our countries' peoples, made an important contribution to the cause of further strengthening and developing Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. The years that have elapsed have proved convincingly inexhaustible vital force of that historic document. The unity of strategic interests of our parties and countries was again manifested in all its fullness during the meeting between Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This is a powerful source inspiring and mobilizing our people to fulfill the Fifth CPV Congress decisions, which are aimed at successfully building socialism, reliably defending the motherland of socialist Vietnam, and rebuffing the great-power, expansionist, and hegemonist aspirations of the reactionaries in Beijing's ruling circles, acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

We with the Soviet people -- under the leadership of the glorious CPSU led by esteemed Comrade Yu.V. Andropov -- victorious fulfillment of the impressive tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for strengthening the might of the Soviet Union -- a solid bulwark of peace and a reliable support for revolutionary forces throughout the world. And we hope that they achieve splendid successes to mark the 66th anniversary of the Greek October Socialist Revolution!

May the great friendship, combat solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of our countries -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- strengthen and develop!

Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS OPENING SESSION OF SEJM

LD291457 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw September 29 TASS -- A regular session of the Polish Sejm opened here today. It is to discuss the government's report on the functioning of the health and social maintenance system and other matters. The session is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

'UNITY' TO COUNTER U.S. 'MILITARISTIC POLICY'

LD291953 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Georgiy Grammatchikov commentary]

[Excerpts] The socialist countries resolutely condemn the militaristic course of the United States, which constitutes a serious threat to peace. An exhaustive assessment of this course, aimed at assuring for the United States a dominant position in the world, without its taking into account the interests of other states and nations, is contained in the statement by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The hegemonistic aspirations of Washington are opposed by the socialist countries with their joint consistent efforts in the interest of peace and security of nations. Readiness to make a (?significant) contribution to the further consolidation of cooperation between the socialist community countries within the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA was expressed during the recent Moscow talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and Czechoslovakia, Comrades Gromyko and Chnoupek.

All those who today take a stand against the frenzied arms race, who take a stand in defense of peace, the statement by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reads, may be convinced that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed precisely at achieving these ends.

You know the complex problems facing our states in the process of implementing this course of peace, (?for) imperialist circles, led by the United States, persist in conducting an adventurist policy, exacerbating to a maximum the international situation. Washington wishes, at any price, to impose an order on the rest of the world, including the socialist countries, that suits the U.S. Administration. An example (?of this) is the latest speech delivered by President Reagan at the present UN General Assembly session. How many indiscriminate falsehoods and slanders addressed to the socialist countries are contained in this speech? It contains the empty accusation of the Soviet Union's expansionism, as well as brutal inventions aimed at presenting our community as something like an empire directed from Moscow. This is stated, moreover, by the head of a state which, according to data in the American press, has, since World War II, resorted to the use of military force 262 times to realize its foreign policy goals. The United States has 19 times openly or indirectly threatened the use, in crisis situations, of nuclear weapons, including in a number of cases directly against socialist countries.

The socialist community is prepared to further consolidate its unity in order to counter the militaristic policy of the United States and to exert a positive influence on the course of international events.

POLISH ATTACHE NEWS CONFERENCE ON ARMY JUBILEE

LD270932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army was held in Moscow 22 September. Division General M. Koczara, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, pointed out to Soviet journalists that the creation and the constantly strengthening might of the Polish Army are inseparably linked with Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. It is a constituent part of the close friendship of the two countries' peoples and a reliable link in the unbreakable alliance of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces.

The press conference was addressed by S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION IN USSR

LD281850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1421 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by its president, Antal Apro, has arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The same day the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FRG COMMUNIST LEADER MIES

PM291311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Urgent Demand"]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep -- Preventing another upward spiral in the nuclear arms race is now an urgent imperative. In order to do so it is essential, above all, to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG and other West European countries. This was stated at a meeting here by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP].

E. Honecker pointed out, among other things, that halting the arms race would be in the interests not only of both German states and all the peoples of Europe, but also of all mankind. If new U.S. missiles are deployed on the FRG's territory, the country will be turned into a launchpad from which to inflict a first strike against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Moreover, the danger of a war being unleashed against the Soviet Union from German soil will arise again. The deployment of strategic offensive weapons on the FRG's territory would contravene the Potsdam agreement, the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries, and the Helsinki conference's Final Act. A deterioration in the international situation would adversely affect the relations between the GDR and the FRG, which are developing favorably.

The SED Central Committee general secretary stressed that in the interests of the socialist countries' security and the defense of world peace, NATO must not be allowed to achieve military superiority. If new first-strike weapons appear in the West, this will inevitably entail effective countermeasures. The socialist countries will never relinquish their security. In this connection E. Honecker pointed out the importance of the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact members' Prague Political Declaration, the joint statement in Moscow by the socialist countries' party and state leaders, and the recent constructive proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which may ensure positive shifts at the Geneva talks. None of those things have, however, met with a positive response from the United States, the GDR leader pointed out.

H. Mies stressed that the DKP warmly welcomes Yu.V. Andropov's recent constructive initiatives. Peace and socialism are indivisible, as shown by the Soviet Union's peace-loving moves, he pointed out. West German communists are in the forefront of fighters for peace and detente. They will continue to make every effort to prevent the deployment of U.S. missiles on the FRG's territory.

CORRECTION TO GROMYKO SPEECH AT LUNCHEON

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gromyko Speech at Luncheon for Chnoupek Reported," published in the 29 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages F 1-5.

Page F 1, third paragraph, line three reads: ...and on disarmament which will be held in Stockholm at... (supplying "which will be held")

Page F 4, fifth paragraph, lines two and three read: ...of peace and international security. A particularly... (supplying "international")

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION MEMBER EXPELLED FROM UK

NC291602 Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] London, Sep 29 (AFP) -- The British Government today decided to expel a member of the Soviet trade delegation here, the Foreign Office announced today.

The Foreign Office said Vassily Ionov was given a week to leave Britain because he had been indulging in "activity imcompatible with his position" - traditional reference to espionage.

"We believe that national security is best served by requiring Mr Ionov's immediate withdrawal," a spokesman said.

Soviet Ambassador Viktor Popov was called to the Foreign Office to be informed of the expulsion.

Mr Ionov is not a diplomat and does not have diplomatic immunity.

He will be the ninth Soviet citizen to be expelled from Britain since August 1981.

THATCHER ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR CRUISE TALKS

LD291909 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 29 TASS -- Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher came here for an official visit. She is to meet and to have negotiations with President Reagan and other high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration.

The main items on the agenda of these meetings are questions linked with deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile armaments in Western Europe planned by U.S. and NATO strategists.

It is planned to begin deployment of ground-based cruise missiles on the territory of Britain not later than in December this year. A total of 160 such missiles equipped with nuclear warheads are planned to be deployed there.

In an interview to the CBS television company today Margaret Thatcher left no doubts that Britain was ready to receive within the planned schedule the first batches of cruise missiles. The Prime Minister fully associated herself with the obstructionist stand of the Washington administration at the Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

TASS: UK READINESS FOR MISSILES CONFIRMED

LD300531 Moscow TASS in English 0521 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS -- Great Britain's conservative government has reaffirmed its readiness to receive land-based cruise missiles on British territory. Such is the main outcome of the talks held here on Thursday between Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

According to informed observers, the sides coordinated at yesterday's meeting details of the final state in the preparations for the implementation of NATO's dangerous plans. As is known, it is planned to base in Britain as early as in December this year the first consignment of Tomahawk cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

According to the head of the U.S. Administration, the British premier informed him about measures undertaken by her government to fulfill these plans within schedule.

THATCHER CANADA SPEECH MADE IN 'COLD WAR' SPIRIT

LD281639 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Great Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher once admitted in an interview to a British paper that hatred for communism almost "ran in her blood" since her youth when she read a lot of the anti-communist literature which appears in huge volumes in the West. She said that it had been written in one of such books that the Soviet Unions aim is to achieve "world supremacy". Pathological anti-communism has become Mrs. Thatcher's characteristic feature determining all her thoughts and actions. It is manifested in almost her every statement.

The latest example of this is the speech by the head of the British Government coached [as received] in the "Cold War" spirit and rabid anti-Sovietism in Canada's Parliament and her interview with the U.S. television company ABC. Being blinded with anti-communism Mrs. Thatcher cannot see events in their real light. This is why she misrepresents facts.

Asserting for the umpteenth time that the USSR is striving for "world supremacy", she declares that this is shown by the Soviet Union's "conduct over the past 30 years". According to her, the West is, allegedly, striving for disarmament and sincere talks while the Soviet Union lacks such a striving.

Meanwhile it is clear to any unbiased person that it is the United States and its closest allies in NATO, including Britain, that have launched the arms race. It is precisely the United States that started every new spiral of the arms race and the Soviet Union had to take measures in reply. It is also known to everybody that the Soviet Union made over 130 proposals in the sphere of disarmament in the post-war years and that Washington rejected most of these proposals. This is precisely how matters stand also at the present talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Trying to put at the wront door the blame for the impasse at the talks, Mrs. Thatcher asserts that the reason for the impasse is not the obstructionist stand of Washington which is striving to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe but the Soviet demand to take the British and French nuclear forces into consideration at the talks. And she repeats the hackneyed inconsistent "reasoning" about the "independent character" and "insignificant numbers" of the British nuclear forces. But everybody knows, and this fact is recognized in the "white paper" of the British Defence Ministry. That these forces are part of NATO's nuclear potential. And how can the Soviet Union disregard the 192 nuclear warheads trained on it from Britain, the warheads whose total yield is 3,000 times greater than that of the atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima?

In her interview the British prime minister could not keep from gross anti-Soviet insinuations in connection with the provocative intrusion of a South Korean plane into the Soviet air space. Mrs Thatcher urges the Soviet Union to "apologise" over this fact. But her calls clearly have the wrong addre-s. She should have made them to the organizers of this large-scale political provocation who are in Washington.

It is noteworthy that sharp anti-Soviet sallies made during Canada's visit by the head of the British Government found no response and no support from the Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Speaking in Canada's Parliament, he emphasized that courage and daring should be found to persistently work for relaxation of tension in the world and lessening the threat of a nuclear war which nowhangs over the peoples. There is no other alternative, he said.

"At a time when Margaret Thatcher's rhetorics, couched in the 'cold war' spirit, reached new heights, Canada's prime minister called for attempts to be made to lessen tension in East-West relations", the London newspaper DAILY MAIL writes in this connection.

KRASIKOV ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ANTIWAR CAMPAIGN

LD300901 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 30 Sep 83

["'No to Nuclear Death'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Anatoliy Krasikov, replying to readers questions whether there is contradiction in the position of anti-war campaigners in the West who lately voted for governments backing the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, writes today in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "There is no contradiction here. Western Europeans did not give their governments the mandate to implement the notorious double-track decision of NATO, or, rather, its part which provides for the transformation of the territory of Western European states into a launching pad for first-strike weapons trained on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states. No matter what party they voted for in the latest elections in West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries in Western Europe, they never approved war, the creation of a situation which harbours a threat of collective suicide."

The writer cites various reasons which influenced the electors choice. The main is the inability of the previous leaders to resolve acute economic and social problems facing their countries.

The article points out at the same time that, according to public opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of the population in Western Europe are opposed to the stationing of American missiles in Western Europe.

There is no Western European country whose people would want to be Washington's hostage, Anatoliy Krasikov stresses. "People dream of peace and happiness for the present and succeeding generations, rather than of ever new means of destruction which can be launched at any moment on an order from across the ocean."

That is precisely why, the article says, people in all continents, including in Europe, welcomed the words from Yuriy Andropov's statement that "all who raise today their voice against the senseless race of armaments and in defence of peace can be sure that the policy of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries is directed at attaining precisely these aims. The USSR wishes to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It does not nurture aggressive plans, does not impose the arms race on anyone, does not impose its social orders on anyone.

"Our aspirations and strivings are implemented in concrete proposals directed at effecting a decisive turn for the better in the world situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to uphold peace on earth."

USSR-SPAIN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS, ELECTS BOARD

LD292034 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- The USSR-Spain Friendship Society held the second national conference in Moscow today. Summing up the results of its work in the past five years, speakers pointed out that this Soviet public organisation is making a substantial contribution to developing and strengthening friendly relations and improving mutual understanding between the people of the two countries.

Mr. Bartolesi, a member of the executive committee of the Spain-USSR Friendship Society who attended the conference as a guest, emphasized in his speech that activists of the Spanish society welcomed the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

The conference elected the society's board. Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was re-elected president of the board.

FINNISH PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRESIDIUM'S GILASHVILI

PM291331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Finland's Guests"]

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Sep -- P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation here, has been received by Finnish President M. Koivisto.

During their discussion, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides gave a high evaluation of the contemporary state of Soviet-Finnish relations and expressed their belief in the need for developing them further.

The delegation members met with P. Vayrynen, Finnish deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and J. Laine, foreign trade minister. An exchange of opinions took place on further developing Soviet-Finnish relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, as well as on expanding contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Finnish Parliament.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum-Apartment and also laid flowers on the grave of President J.K. Passikivi.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the work of the Finnish Parliament and met the leaders of the parliamentary factions of the country's political parties.

The Soviet delegation conveyed to the Finnish Parliament on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet an invitation to send its own delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union in 1984.

KOIVISTO STATES 'PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW' IN U.S.

LD282113 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep (TASS) -- Talks have been held in the White House between U.S. President R. Reagan and Finland's President M. Koivisto, who is in Washington on an official visit. Also taking part were U.S. Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of Commerce M. Baldrige, and other officials. As has been reported in official U.S. circles, the sides discussed the situation in Europe, East-West relations, questions of arms control, the situations in the Near East and Central America, as well as problems of bilateral relations.

Speaking before correspondents after the talks, Reagan hypocritically insisted that the United States is allegedly "devoted to the cause of international cooperation and peace." However, as everybody knows, Washington is conducting a course of whipping up international tension, and fanning unbridled anti-Soviet hysteria, confrontation and preparations for war.

On the other hand, Finland, remaining loyal to the foreign policy line of Passikivi and Kekkonen, is conducting a policy of neutrality and development of good-neighborly and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union, and puts forward important initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe. In this connection M. Koivisto stressed that during his meeting with Reagan, he put to him "his own personal point of view" on the international situation.

Finland's foreign policy, the president said, is above all based on securing relations of trust with neighboring states. In accordance with our policy of neutrality, he noted, we want to have good relations with all countries. We, M. Koivisto stressed, are full of resolve to make any contribution possible to the cause of settling international conflicts and assisting a peaceful solution of problems.

According to reports on the talks in the White House, M. Koivisto again spoke in support of the proposal to set up a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe. This idea arouses Washington's unconcealed irritation, for its implementation does not at all fit in with U.S. and NATO plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the European continent.

Considerable attention at the talks, it is reported, was devoted to discussion of the acute financial and economic problems in relations between the U.S. and West European countries. Washington's egoistic trade policy -- designed to secure the interests primarily of American monopolies -- its protectionism and artificial raising of the dollar and bank rates, provoke growing dissatisfaction and indignation in Western Europe.

USSR, NORWAY TO COOPERATE IN OIL PROSPECTING

PM291316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch under the general heading "The Sea Unites": "To Seek Oil"]

[Text] Oslo, 18 Sep -- A new Norwegian industrial consortium called (Bokonor), which will participate in prospecting work and in the exploitation of oil and gas fields in the Barents Sea, has been formed by seven leading Norwegian companies in this sector.

The creation of the consortium is connected with prospects for developing Soviet-Norwegian cooperation in such a new sphere as opening up oil and gas deposits on the Soviet part of the Barents Sea's continental shelf. In this respect our northern neighbor, Norway, has accumulated considerable experience both in the industrial extraction of oil and gas in the North Sea and in improving related technological processes and equipment and in operating oil-drilling platforms.

Norwegian official and business circles attach great significance to the future development of cooperation between our countries in this sphere. According to the plans, by the end of this year the (Bokonor) consortium will submit to the Soviet side for discussion the first project for the joint exploitation of the oil and gas riches on the continental shelf of the Barents Sea.

ANDROPOV, PDRY'S MUHAMMAD TALKS 'WARM, COMRADELY'

PM301040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 1983 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting between Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, was held 28 September.

Some international problems and questions of relations between the USSR and Democratic Yemen were discussed during the conversation that passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Yuriy Andropov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed with concern to a serious aggravation of the international situation caused by the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its close allies.

Conducting a policy of militarism and military diktat, flouting the standards of international law and morals and resorting to most shameful provocations, these forces seek to poison the international climate and create an atmosphere of distrust and enmity in inter-state relations. Theirs in an adventuristic, criminal policy. It is fraught with the danger of nuclear conflict and jeopardizes all peoples, their life, their security and their freedom. Efforts to counter this policy in every way and vigorous actions without delay by all peace-loving forces, all sober-minded politicians, public figures and statesmen are assuming today special significance.

Yuriy Andropov declared that the Soviet Union, firmly upholding its own sovereign rights and interests as well as the interests of its allies and friends, will at the same time not slacken efforts towards curbing the arms race, defusing tension and solving acute international problems by way of talks. Despite imperialist provocations the Soviet Union will continue unswervingly to pursue a principled policy of preserving and enhancing peace.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad voiced full backing for the USSR's peace initiatives and declared that they enjoy growing understanding and support in the public and political circles of Arab countries.

It was pointedout during an exchange of opinions on the situation in the Middle East that the United States, encouraging Israel's annexationist policy and working up tension, has stepped up actions to put down the Arab national liberation movement and undermine progressive regimes. It is seeking to establish its hegemony in the region and convert it into a staging area for acts of aggression against socialist and developing countries. The United States is staging provocative military maneuvers there. Jointly with some of its NATO allies it has launched direct military interference in Middle East affairs.

Yuriy Andropov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have condemned the United States intervention in Lebanon that has caused new bloodshed in that country and led to numerous civilian casualties. This intervention has the aim of establishing the U.S.-Israeli protectorate over Lebanon. It aggravates the Middle East situation still more.

The United States actions in Lebanon are fresh evidence of the policy of diktat and gross flouting in a military way of the sovereign rights of states and peoples that is conducte by the present U.S. Administration.

Yuriy Andropov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have declared in favor of a cease-fire in Lebanon and expressed the hope that it will pave the way for complete and all-round settlement of the situation in that country on the basis of national accord. The participants in the meeting are convinced that ending of the U.S. aggression in Lebanon and fulfillment of the unanimously adopted decisions of the UN Security Council on complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese land are the indispensable condition of such a settlement and of the ensurance of Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

Both sides have expressed the support for the principled stand of Syria, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, the Palestinian resistance movement opposing the U.S.-Israeli expansion. It has been stressed that unity of the Arab anti-imperialist forces has been and is the main condition of the success of their struggle.

Yuriy Andropov has said that the USSR will continue supporting the struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people guided by its lawful representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, against the intrigues of imperialism and its Zionist accomplices, for the establishment of a fair and durable peace in the Middle East. Such a peace is impossible without the guaranteeing in practice of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to create its own independent state.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad has expressed profound gratitude for this support and stressed that the Soviet Union's stand is of principled significance for the prospects of the struggle of the national patriotic forces of Arab countries, protection of national independence of those countries.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of USSR-PDRY relations, which rest on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the PDRY, and expressed themselves in favor of strengthening them even further. The significance of friendly relations between the CPSU and the YSP was specially stressed and the shared desire expressed to further develop these relations.

Taking part in the meeting were:

On the Soviet side -- Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the South Yemeni side -- 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, secretary of the YSP Central Committee, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, and Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, the ambassador of the PDRY to the Soviet Union.

HABRE'S TRIP TO FRANCE SEEN 'FURTHER ESCALATION'

LD291915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1036 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (TASS) -- The trip to France begun by Habre, the head of the Ndjamena regime, and his forthcoming meetings with French leaders are aimed at further escalation of the imperialist intervention in Chad. According to press reports, participants in the talks will discuss ways to expand the presence of the invasion forces in Chad and to organize further large-scale provocations in this region of Africa.

Under pressure from the Reagan government, which the French officials in an outburst of frankness called "insupportable," Paris began direct interference in Chad. France has deployed 3,500 parachute troops, military aircraft, helicopters, tanks, armored carriers, missile weapons, and heavy artillery in Chad. The deployment of French weaponry continues via an "air bridge" and by sea.

In an invasion exercise codenamed "Manta" French troops, who received intelligence from the United States, are taking part in combat operations against the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] of Chad. The decision on intervention was taken by Paris in violation of the 1976 Franco-Chadian agreement on military cooperation, that French officials admit "bans France from direct interference in this African country by carrying out military or police operations."

The Habre regime is conducting a recruiting campaign in France for mercenaries for the struggle against the GUNT troops. The first contingent of hired murderers, numbering more than 100 so-called "technical advisers," has already left French territory for Ndjamena, the newspaper VALEURS ACTUELLES reports.

The "soldiers of fortune" are being paid for mainly by Washington, which has decided to provide major financial support for the Habre regime, which has no base among the population of Chad.

PRAVDA HITS U.S., WESTERN POLICIES IN AFRICA

PM291342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Prof F. Ulyanovskiy article under the rubric "International Tension and African Countries": "In Washington's Sights"]

[Text] The policy of the NATO countries' ruling circles, and the U.S. Administration above all, of global confrontation with the forces of socialism and national and social progress and of fanning militarist psychosis in international relations has never encountered such a resolute and mass rebuff from peace-loving forces as nowadays. The battle to preserve peace and to prevent nuclear war -- a battle which is decisive for mankind's future -- has embraced all continents, including Africa.

And this is understandable. For the African peoples have recently witnessed a real surge of military activity by imperialist states on the continent. The events in Chad and around Libya, the military maneuvers conducted by the American Rapid Deployment Force on the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and also Oman, the appearance of French paratroops now in one, now in another country -- this is a far from a full list of the facts.

Here Western propaganda does its utmost to promote the idea that the problem of liquidating the threat of war both in the world as a whole and in Africa concerns only the "great powers," and that the developing countries cannot play an effective role in resolving it. The thesis of the imaginary "Soviet threat" is being pushed hard.

In exaggerating this myth the imperialist forces are trying to divert attention from the real expansion of their own military presence on the continent and the drawing of African states into the channel of the West's militarist policy. The United States, for example, is actively seeking "fulcrums" there, using the methods of blackmail and financial and economic pressure for the purpose. And those countries in the region which are caught in the nets of Washington's policy are turned into potential bridgeheads for the American military.

It has wide-ranging designs. Washington has proclaimed the northeast part of the African Continent a "sphere of U.S. interests" and included it in the operating zone of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), set up 1 January 1983 to direct the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force. The zone to which Centcom lays claim embraces 19 countries -- from Egypt to Pakistan.

Within the framework of ensuring Rapid Deployment Force actions the United States is persistently trying to secure the necessary guarantees for the use of military bases and installations on the territory of states in the region. In return Washington offers military aid, which is used as a lever for implementing U.S. policy aimed at tethering other countries on the continent to Washington's course. The first places on the list of its recipients in Africa are held by Sudan, Kenya, Somalis and also Zaire. The volume of U.S. budget appropriations to Africa states (excluding Egypt) for military purposes increased from $120 million in 1981 to $474 million in 1983, and now amounts to 40 percent of the total amount of American aid.

France, too, is quite active in this sphere, chiefly making use of the traditional ties with its former colonies. French troops are stationed on a permanent basis in a number of countries on the continent.

Imperialist powers make extensive use of military ties to influence internal political processes in African states, to undermine the national liberation movement, and to weaken democratic forces. The West pushes reactionary regimes into provovative, aggressive actions against neighboring countries which take anti-imperialist stands. Military aid -- as is happening now in the course of events in Chad -- can also be used for direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. As the facts shows, the United States is making the transition from supplying weapons, military hardware, and instructors to sending its own military contingents. In other words, the same process is taking place in Africa as is to be observed in both the Near East and Central America.

Drawing African countries into the sphere of their military interests, imperialist states are endeavoring to spread the arms race to them. African countries are allocating more and more money for military purposes, diverging considerable resources from resolving urgent economic tasks. In recent years, for example, there has been a considerable increase in military spending by sub-Saharan African countries.

In addition, the arms race being imposed by imperialist states substantially limits the opportunities for African countries to make effective use of international aid. And yet this aid, as is known, is a significant source of finance for national economic development plans.

The question of reducing military spending and switching part of the capital so released to countries with weak economies has already been raised repeatedly at various international forums. The problem still remains unresolved, and this at a time when the U.S. military budget for 1983, for example, has been fixed at $263 billion -- approximately equal to the total gross national product of all African states ($265 billion).

In the present situation the struggle for the preservation of peace and against the arms race is very closely intertwined for African states with the struggle to eliminate backwardness, for economic and social progress, and for a just international order. It is no accident that the escalation of the arms race coincides with the exacerbation of financial and economic difficulties in the countries of the continent. The consequences of the militarization of the world capitalist economy, with which the economies of many African developing countries are closely linked, entail for them a slowing up of the pace of development, growing inflation, a drop in revenue from sales of export products, and an increase in the foreign debt, which, according to OEDC data, increased from $20 billion in 1975 to $45 billion in 1979 and $66 billion in 1982.

Under these conditions the West's endeavors to isolate African countries from the struggle to ease tension can only be evaluated as an attempt to "excommunicate" them from resolving the most important questions of the present day and to limit their role in international life.

It is absurd to think that curbing the arms race accords with the interests only of one or two states or a group of some states. In the event of a nuclear war, no country would escape its destructive consequences. The vitally important national interests of absolutely every state, wherever it is located, demand most active participation in the antiwar movement. Therefore it is only the combined efforts of all countries and peoples, only the reliable isolation of militarist forces on an international and a national scale that can force them to retreat, abandon the policy of confrontation, and agree to conclude fair agreements on limiting and ending the arms race.

This truth is being realized more and more widely in Africa. Peace champions' organizations are functioning in many countries on the continent. Political parties and trade union and youth organizations are joining the antiwar movement. Addressing the Fourth Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Congress in April 1983, Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said: "The Frelimo Party upholds the principles of general and complete disarmament and of ending the arms race. It advocates eliminating centers of tension and military bases located in various parts of the world which pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. All countries, in particular the nuclear powers, must embark on the part of constructive talks on general and complete disarmament, which is the chief condition for the harmonious development of all nations."

The antiwar movement in Africa has become a real fact. The attempts of imperialist forces to halt this process are doomed to failure.

U.S. PLAN FOR CHAD BASES 'THREAT TO SECURITY'

LD300700 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] According to a recent issue of the Paris-published magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, the United States intends to set up some military bases in the north of Chad, provided the Ndjamena regime succeeds in (?catching) the northern region. The report has caused serious concern, comments our observer, Aleksandr (?Kelim). And little wonder; there's every reason to regard American military bases as a source of permanent threat to the security and sovereignty of independent Africa. Permanently stationed on such bases are sizeable troop contingents and the most modern weapons. Operation plans allow their use for interference in the domestic affairs of regimes the imperialists regard as undesirable. The troops deployed there are being trained for military operations in conditions simulating combat ones, that is, in African conditions.

And it was precisely the presence of 6,500 French servicemen and military aircraft on the bases in Gabon, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast and Djibouti that the United States gave as the reason for its pressure on France, when it demanded French military interference in Chad.

What is noteworthy this time Washington appears to want to ensure its military presence in a comparatively new region, the former French west Africa, where France still holds quite strong positions.

The future will show whether or not Washington seriously intends to push France, its long-standing partner in African adventures and yet a formidable competitor in the imperialist plunder of the continent. For the time being, one thing is clear. Africa is yet another part of the world with which the United States deals, relying more and more on military force.

As the Paris-published magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE has observed, the present White House boss is trying to set up pro-American strongholds throughout the continent. He is also trying to create a system of defense, obviously spearheaded against what he views as the dangerous forces of subversive activity, Angola, Ethiopia and Libya. These three countries are the most consistent opponents of American expansion and the system of defense, in other words a system of aggression President Reagan plans against them, is propped up by Morocco in the west, Egypt in the north, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya in the east, Zaire in the center and South Africa in the south. What is more, the group of America's frontline allies now practically enclose Chad, which is tantamount to the emergence of yet another source of threat to the security and sovereignty of African countries.

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 13-25 SEP

PM290944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Ties Develop"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and Zambia's United National Independence Party [UNIP], a UNIP delegation visited the Soviet Union 13 through 25 September.

The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, held a discussion at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and was familizarized with the experience of CPSU work in leading agricultural production in the Kirghiz Republic and Moscow Oblast party organizations. The Zambian guests gave a high assessment of the Soviet peoples achievements in the sphere of economic and social development and of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy line.

CPSU AIDE ON CLASS COMPOSITION OF PARTY

PM291219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by I.S. Igrunov, chief of the Organizational Rules Sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, under the "We Answer Readers' Questions" rubric: "Those Who Come Into the Party" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] PRAVDA's readers show great interest in the various aspects of party life. Many, in particular, ask how the admittance of representatives of the basic categories of the working people to party membership is organized, and how the forms and methods -- at the disposal of party organizations -- for regulating the growth in their ranks are used.

I.S. Igrunov, chief of the Organizational Rules Sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, answers questions which have been received.

The state of inner party life, including the shaping of party organization membership, despite what our ideological opponents say, never has been and is not some great secret. Materials on the growth of the party and changes in its composition are regularly published in the party press. Some were published quite recently on the 80th anniversary of the second Russian Social Democratic Workers' party congress (in the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN No 15 of this year).

And it is highly noteworthy that nonparty people too, together with communists, reflect on these materials and cherish everything that concerns Lenin's party. To judge by PRAVDA's mailbag, great hopes, connected with the implementing of the tasks proposed by the party, are being pinned on those forces which are now entering the CPSU. The letters also attest that the desire of many Soviet people to link their fate organizationally with the party is steadily growing.

"Please admit me to CPSU membership..." -- thousands of such applications are received by primary party organizations. Recently, an average of 65,000 people per month have been receiving their candidate membership card, and almost 55,000 their [full] party [membership] card. In the 2 and 1/2 years since the 26th CPSU Congress 1,713,000 new political fighters have joined the party. The new party recruits, like the party veterans of whom Comrade Yu. V. Andropov spoke at the meeting with them at the CPSU Central Committee, display their conviction as to the abiding value of communist ideals and as to the correctness of the path which the party is following. And they are also displaying their conviction that it is necessary to struggle, to struggle selflessly, for all that is best in which we believe and for which the Soviet people are striving.

At present the total CPSU strength, members and candidate members, is 18,331,000. Who are these people? About 8 million, or 44.1 percent, are workers. More than 2 million, or 12.4 percent, are kolkhoz members. Almost 8 million, or 43.5 percent, are representatives of the technical intelligentsia, figures from science, literature, and the arts, workers in education, health, and the management apparatus, and military personnel.

Many readers correctly link the shaping of the party ranks with the process of establishing a classless structure of society by and large at the stage of developed socialism. However, it is sometimes not fully realized that the working class has been and remains the leading force in this process and that this must be appropriately reflected in the composition of the party. The reasoning goes roughly like this: Insofar as the party, as far back as the 18th Congress (1939), established common entrance conditions for all applicants there should be no question of securing a leading position in its social composition for any category of working people. This, it is said, contradicts the principles of individual selection.

No, there is no contradiction at all. Having emerged as the advanced, leading section of the working class -- the class which, according to Lenin's definition, forms, distinguishes [vydelyayushchego], and nourishes the party -- the CPSU has maintained and continues to maintain its class character. Moreover, having become the vanguard of all the people and continuing to grow and strengthen as society develops and its sociopolitical and cultural complexion changes, the party is consolidating its class nature and its composition in conformity with the tasks it is resolving and in conformity with the place and significance of the working class in social life and communist building.

This vigorous replenishment of the party ranks by workers -- they constitute 59.5 percent of those accepted as candidate members (while Kolkhoz members constitute 10.3 percent, and employees and other categories of the working people 30.2 percent) -- by no means signifies that they are accorded privileges when questions of admittance are examined. Workers enter the party on a common basis. Any leniency or lowering of exactingness toward them is inappropriate. A common characteristic of the working class is the growth in its ideological-political maturity, education, and professional skill. The working class, as the fundamental productive force and being directly connected to the highest form of socialist property of the whole people, which makes up about 90 percent of the country's fixed capital, constitutes two-thirds of the employed population.

The consistency with which party organizations are attempting to achieve an increase in the proportion of workers among their membership is therefore understandable. In a number of oblasts in Siberia and the Far East where the Baikal-Amur Railroad is being constructed major national economic complexes are being formed and the numerical strength of the working class is growing quickly, the number of workers being admitted into the party is 5-10 percent higher than average. The number of agricultural workers in many party organizations in the Nonchernozem Zone is increasing. And the proportion of workers in terms of the social composition of the party as a whole has exceeded the prewar level for the first time.

All this does not diminish the significance of recruitment of other categories of working people into the party. As the revolutionary ideology and ethics of the working class and its collectivist psychology increasingly determine Soviet people's spiritual character, so the basis for party growth broadens.

Despite a considerable reduction in the total number of kolkhoz members, the party organizations are vigorously recruiting from among the best of them. Workers and kolkhoz members, taken together, constitute 69.8 percent of those accepted as candidate members (as opposed to 58 percent in 1965), which on the whole corresponds to the place they occupy in society's social structure. The intelligentsia and employees constitute 28.3 percent, which exceeds their proportion in the working population.

It should be noted that of the employees admitted as candidates, 89 percent are specialists employed in the national economy, including 41.4 percent who are engineering and technical workers.

Yes, the intelligentsia occupies a worthy place in the ranks of the communists. All categories of those engaged in mental work are duly represented in the party. Virtually one out of every three specialists with higher and secondary specialist education is a communist. The party has as members every fourth engineer or technologist, every fourth or fifth agronomist and zoologist, every fourth teacher, and every sixth doctor. Among scientific workers with the degree of doctor, or candidate, of sciences half are communists.

The party element continues at a high level among the creative intelligentsia. Every second writer, every third composer, every fifth artist, and three-fourths of journalists are communists. The party element within the intelligentsia is also being reinforced from among those communist workers and kolkhoz members who graduate from VUZ's and technical colleges to become specialists and leading workers.

As we can see, the view expressed by certain readers that the intelligentsia is not admitted to the party on a sufficient scale is unfounded. It usually arises in those cases when party gorkoms and raykoms approach the adjustment of the growth in party ranks with insufficient flexibility, substituting painstaking individual selection work with a mechanical pronouncement on "limits," priority, and so forth. Individual scientific research and higher educational establishments when selecting party members go not for scientists or teachers who solve the main tasks here, but for service personnel. Certain party committees do not make a deep analysis of the practice of shaping the party's replenishment and, as a result, do not always notice in good time that this work is conducted feebly in a number of schools and vocational and technical colleges, and in ideological and other institutions.

Clearly, the composition of the party's ranks is regulated, taking demographic, age, national, and other considerations into account. Almost three-fourths of those admitted to the party are Komsomol members. Women actively join the CPSU ranks. They comprise 27.6 percent of the party, and they represent over 33 percent of those accepted as candidate members. The party organizations are assuming an increasingly international character.

In a word, the party organizations are replenished in accordance with party directives. But we cannot content ourselves with the overall favorable picture. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, after examining materials in February this year on several questions of the growth and further development of party ranks, pointed out the shortcomings in this matter and mapped out measures to eliminate them.

Individual party organizations even now tolerate elements of accelerated admission to the party. At times the choice of cadre workers is artificially narrowed. Although in recent years party organizations in a number of the economy's leading sectors have substantially strengthened their ranks with new intake, in many ferrous metallurgy, oil refining and petrochemical, power and electrification enterprises, in the building materials industry, the coal industry (especially underground), and also in rail transport due concern is still not being displayed about picking people for the party who have proved themselves, primarily workers. And even now in the countryside more than 40 percent of the stockbreeding livestock units in kolkhozes and sovkhozes have only one or two communists, and almost one-fourth of livestock units have none at all.

Questions also arise in connection with the fact that some of those entering the party fail to justify their comrades' confidence during the candidate stage and are, as they say, left behind. During the first half of the year, 14,000 candidates were excluded, left, or were not admitted to CPSU membership. The fact that obstacles are put in the way of unsuitable people or those who have not performed sufficiently well in labor or social work is unarguably evidence of the party organizations' principled character. But there is another side to things here: Each exclusion or rejection of a candidate member signifies an emendation of errors committed at the initial selection stage and in the education of young communists. Furthermore instead of those who did not stand up to scrutiny there might have been other, more worthy people.

And so the task arises of enhancing exactingness still further as regards those entering as candidates and the responsibility of those offering recommendations, of ensuring greater activity on the part of communists when considering questions of admission to membership, and moreover of taking fuller account of the opinion of nonparty people.

It is important not to lose sight of the fact that the regulation of numerical growth and the composition of its ranks is given an important place by the party in the system by which it implements measures aimed at improving organizational and political work among the masses, and in strengthening discipline, order, and organization in production and social affairs.

As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress noted the direct link between, on the one hand, the unity of the party and its capacity to head Soviet society and to lead our people along the road of communist building and, on the other hand, exactingness regarding communists and their ideological and moral makeup. From a theoretical viewpoint such an approach signifies the further strengthening of party building's basic principle -- membership of the Communist Party. On a practical plane this directs party organizations toward increased attention to party membership selection work and the education of party replenishments in order that the party may consist of people who, as V.I. Lenin indicated, have proved their undoubted reliability, fidelity, and ability to be true communists.

EXCHANGE OF TRADE UNION CARDS TO BEGIN 1 OCT

LD291830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] An exchange of trade union cards will begin on 1 October this year. A TASS correspondent was told at AUCCTU that this arises from the fact that over 20 years has passed since the last exchange of trade union documents. Over those years great qualitative changes have taken place in the activities of Soviet trade unions, in the forms and methods of their work, in their organizational structure and in their social composition.

The current trade union card was intended to run for 10 years. For the majority of trade union members the validity of cards has now expired. Their forthcoming exchange also has to do with trade union organizations going over to a system of payment of membership dues which does not involve stamps.

A specimen of a new, unified trade union card has been developed and its design has been implemented. It is cherry-colored, and its title page bears two Orders of Lenin and an Order of the October Revolution, with which Soviet trade unions have been decorated. The period of validity of the trade union card has been considerably extended, and the manner in which the payment of membership dues is recorded has been changed. Several other changes have also been made.

The exchange of trade union documents will amount to a review of the work of trade union organizations, an investigation of how they are fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 7th Trade Union Congress. It is intended to facilitate further improvement in the work of every trade union organization, the raising of the degree of activity of trade union members in public and labor matters, the broadening of trade union democracy, and the strengthening of labor and production discipline and of good organization and order in all links of the country's economy.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM291528 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the conference's work were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, section chiefs from the party gorkom, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, chiefs of a number of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations, and leaders of city organizations.

A report on the progress of potato and vegetable procurements was delivered by L. F. Lukashev, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The conference was addressed by V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT PETROPAVLOVSK AKTIV

LD122347 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The working people of North Kazakhstan Oblast are making efforts in order to harvest the whole of the crop in time and increase their contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program.

In bad weather conditions, the collectives of farms, and transport and procurement enterprises are persistently struggling for the successful solution of today's principal task. This was discussed at the aktiv meeting of the oblast party organization in Petropavlovsk today.

Stepanov, first secretary of the party obkom, reported on the progress of the struggle for a faster harvesting the whole of the crop which had been grown in the fields, and for the further rise of the agriculture and of all the oblast's economy in the light of the decisions of the May, November, and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who was cordially welcomed by the participants, made a speech at the aktiv meeting.

It is necessary to do everything in order to gather the crop without losses, and to face the bad weather with businesslike attitude and mobilization -- this is what the activity of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of North Kazakhstan, similarly to other oblasts of the republic, must be focused on, he stressed. Implementing the tasks set out in the speeches made by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it is necessary to assure maximum utilization of the reserves and possibilities of each rayon and each farm in order to provide for further development of land cultivation and livestock farming. For these purposes it is necessary to search without delay for additional resources, to enhance the culture of production, and to strengthen constantly discipline and order.

High strain at the harvesting, Comrade Kunayev said, must be skillfully combined with efficient carrying out of other agricultural works -- and the provision of food, autumn plowing, and provision of seed grain in the first place. It is the duty of the working people of the oblast center and rayon centers to increase their assistance in this matter to the collectives of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and to motor transport enterprises and elevators. At the same time, it is necessary to take measures for increasing the production and delivery to the state of potatoes, meat, milk, and other dairy produce; to improve the veterinary service on the farms; to strengthen the cadres there; and to increase the care for the development of auxiliary farming.

There are still quite a few reserves in industry, construction and other economic branches, which must be mobilized for intensifying the production, for timely putting into service and mastering of new units.

Here, similarly to the sphere of provision of cultural, customer, and trade services, it is necessary to eliminate more actively the shortcomings, and to take into account more thoroughly the demands and wishes of rural customers.

Comrade Kunayev gave a detailed account of the matters concerning the further perfection of party-organizational, ideological and mass political work in collectives and at places of residence of citizens. This must be facilitated by the campaign of reporting and elections in party organization which is taking place. In conformity with the concrete conditions and in close touch with life and production, the activity of the mass information and propaganda media and of all the ideological establishments must be made more interesting and more convincing with a view to enhancing by all possible means the socialist conscientiousness and political and labor activity of the masses.

The aktiv meeting assured that the working people of the oblast will gather the crop within better time period and in full, will do everything possible for increasing the sales of grain and other agricultural produce to the state, and will solve successfully the tasks facing industry and construction.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting was Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

During his tour of the oblast, Comrade Kunayev showed profound interest in the progress of the most important agricultural campaign. He talked to managerial workers of rayons and farms about the ways of raising the rates and quality of the harvesting and other works. In the oblast center, he viewed the construction work of the city, visited industrial enterprises, a new sports school for children and youth, and the oblast pediatric clinic; and he acquainted himself with the party work office in the party obkom.

On their tour of the oblast, Comrades Kunayev and Trofimov were accompanied by Stepanov, first secretary of Kazakhstan Party Obkom; and Bolatbayev, chairman of the oblast executive committee.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT ALMA-ATA PARTY YOUTH MEETING

LD292131 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting was held today in Alma-Ata at the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party between party veterans and representatives from the republic's youth. Its participants warmly approved the statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which resolutely condemned the militarist course of the U.S. Administration. They also expressed unanimous support for the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which are doing everything possible to safeguard peace on earth.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEBATES FARM PROFITS

LD272057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 27 Sep 83

[From the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA review]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has reviewed the work of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening the financial and economic condition of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It was noted that this year, for the first time in many years, a profit is expected for the republic as a whole. In the first half-year, the cost of milk, eggs, and weight-gains of cattle and pigs was reduced considerably. However, on many farms the situation remains serious. Comprehensive measures have not been taken to strengthen the plan and financial discipline. The government of the republic mapped out measures to make use of all means to increase the profitability of agricultural production.

DETAILS OF UZBEK PARTY BUREAU MEETING REPORTED

GF261844 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The progress of the work on the republic's capital construction was discussed during a meeting of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. It was noted that there has been delay in the capital investments and construction and installation work during the past 8 months. The construction of light industry enterprises and new enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers is proceeding slowly. A number of oblasts, cities, and rayons are slowly constructing houses, agro-industrial complex projects, and projects concerning health and cultural services and enhancing living conditions.

The party obkoms were tasked to discuss at the meetings of their bureaus the results of capital construction during the past 8 months of this year, to institute measures for putting into operation the planned projects and launching industrial, economic, housing, and cultural projects, and to assimilate capital investments and means allocated to the construction and installation work. The same orders were given to the construction and installation ministries and departments and the republic's other organizations which are involved in solving the questions of capital construction.

The Bureau reviewed the progress of fulfilling the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development plans for 1983 and the socialist pledges adopted by the republic's workers in light of the instructions of the CPSU and Comrades Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It specified measures for speeding up and improving labor productivity in this direction and for absolutely fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges in the third year of the 5-year plan period.

The bureau approved the staff of the republic's commission for the production of consumer's goods and trade. A decision was made to review questions on the progress of fulfilling additional tasks for increasing the production and expanding the variety of mass demand goods and for improving the work in the field of service and trade at the meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv. The bureau also discussed some other questions.

KUZNETSOV AWARDS MILITARY, CIVILIAN AVIATORS

LD292204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] At the Kremlin today Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented a large group of military and civilian pilots and navigators with certificates from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet conferring them the honorary titles of Meritorious Military Pilot of the USSR, Meritorious Military Navigator of the USSR, Meritorious Test Pilot of the USSR, Meritorious Test Navigator of the USSR, Meritorious Pilot of the USSR and Meritorious Navigator of the USSR and chest badges. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the aviators on their distinguished awards and wished them renewed successes in the name of the triumph of communism and peace.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCH OF EKRAN TV SATELLITE

LD300725 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on Thursday a television satellite of the Ekran series with on-broad retransmission equipment ensuring the transmission of central television programmes in the decimetre waveband to a network of collective-use receivers. It has been placed in stationary circular orbit with the initial parametres: distance from the earth's surface -- 36.630 kilometres; period of revolution around the earth -- 23 hours 48 minutes; inclination of the orbit -- 0.4 degrees.

The equipment on broad the Ekran satellite is functioning normally. Command and measurement complex is controlling the satellite's flight.

The operation of the satellite's television equipment will be carried out in accordance with the programme.

LATVIAN ACADEMICIAN ON COMPUTER NETWORK PLANS

LD292031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Latvia -- A unified system of computer centers is being created in our country, which is called upon to increase by far the possibilities of using computers in the economy and in science. An important development of this program has been entrusted to the Institute of Electronics and Computer Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR. An all-union conference on this theme ended here today. Academician Eduard Aleksandrovich Yakubaytis, director of the institute, talks about it.

[Yakubaytis] The first computer networks are operating in a number of places. These are Moscow, Kiev, Novosibirsk, Leningrad, and Riga. Moreover, we are now resolving more complex tasks too, both in this local network, and in uniting them together. This program is called Akademset, and it is already fully launched. In 1985 the first experimental section will come on stream. On the basis of those results which are now being developed in the Akademset, we are now beginning construction of an experimental section of the Latvian network, that is, the network that will be designated for the processing of data on the national economy, its management and planning. Large collectives are participating in these operations, and, by way of illustration, in Akademset there are approximately 50 to 60 scientific institutions. But as for our institute, I would say that we are making no small contribution to this general task. We are developing technology. For example, we have created microprocessor adaptors which have already come into serial production in the country, and, in addition, we are conducting large-scale operations connected with the development of programs.

VICE ADM KOROBOV ON COMMANDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

PM291640 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Vice Admiral V. Korobov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, under the "Our Soviet Way of Life" rubric: "The Formula of Responsibility" -- first two grafs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The author of today's discussion, Vice Admiral Vadim Konstantinovich Korobov, comes from a worker's family. He began his service as a sea cadet. On graduating from higher naval college he commanded the navigation department of a diesel submarine. He was later commander of a nuclear-powered submarine and of a submarine formation. A detachment of Soviet submarines under his command carried out a group circumnavigation of the globe.

Vice Adm V. Korobov is today chief of staff of the Red Banner Northern Fleet.

I remember two events in which, in my view, people's sense of responsibility was displayed with great force.

The first took place when I was commander of a missile submarine. At that time, faced with the feverish militarist preparations and aggressive plans of ultrareactionary forces led by American imperialism, our party and the Soviet state was taking enforced measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and equip the army and navy with the most sophisticated kinds of weapons and combat hardware. And our ship's crew found itself, so to speak, in the very thick of this energetic process of the renewal of weapons and equipment: We were instructed to assimilate the underwater launching of ICBM's. I do not need to dwell on the responsibility borne by the sailors and the feelings that possessed us.

We somehow felt particularly acutely and really deeply at that time both our own place in Soviet society and our mission in it, and we gained, if I may so express it, a social perspective. We began to be stricter with ourselves, assessing our actions in terms of how they corresponded to state interests.

And that is why the task we were given was successfully resolved.

The group circumnavigation of the world by a detachment of Soviet submarines was marked by exactly the same feeling of supreme responsibility and unshakable collectivism.

All this left a deep impression on our consciousness. The feeling of participation in matters of state importance and of personal responsibility for their outcome became firmly established.

Selfless service of the socialist motherland and conscientious labor for the good of society are characteristic traits of our way of life and are the supreme yardstick of an individual's merit and social prestige. It is precisely this which constitutes one of the most important qualities of the new Soviet man, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum said absolutely clearly. Soviet man is distinguished by an active civic stance, vital interest in all state and social matters, and an enterprising, creative attitude toward labor and toward the work assigned to him. This attitude is based on the deep conviction of our people, educated by Lenin's party, in the rightness of communism's ideals.

Naturally, it takes years to acquire this kind of maturity. The formation of the new man begins in the family and at school and continues and is completed in labor collectives.

Military service plays a large role in the civic formation of young people. Our Armed Forces, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum emphasized, are rightly called a school of courage, diligence, and high morality.

For my generation the lessons of this school began 40 years ago. The great patriotic war was in progress when I, along with others of my age, found myself at the sea cadet school on the Solovetskiy Islands. Once they had crossed its threshold the young sailors, who were still essentially adolescents, quickly matured.

I remember the enormous joy we felt in our hearts at the report of the victorious end to the battle for the Dnieper. On the day when the news reached us the cadets were taking their military oath. The young voices rang out in triumph, and in those voices could be heard a determination to devote all their newly begun conscious life to serving the motherland. This intense feeling reached its apogee when Captain N. Kalinin, a frontline political worker and marines officer who had been wounded in battle, spoke to us. His emotional speech made me think for probably the first time about individual responsibility for defending the country and the people, a responsibility which henceforth was to be incumbent upon all of us.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum emphasized that the party regards the formation in everyone of a need for labor and a clear awareness of the need for conscientious work for the common good as a most important task.

The educational and ideological-moral role of labor was articulated clearly and impressively at the Central Committee plenum: In labor man creates material values and at the same time forges his best capacities, tempers his will, develops his creative forces, and asserts himself as a citizen and an active builder of communism.

This applies in even greater measure to military labor. Military labor instills collectivism in people and develops mutual assistance and the ability to act together in the interests of a common cause.

Our fleet, in its everyday life and in its intense combat training, has nurtured a considerable number of selfless and courageous commanders who work with initiative and creativity and are always ready to forgo their personal interests for the sake of the common collective cause and success.

Once during the analysis of a bilateral tactical exercise it emerged that the commander of one nuclear-powered submarine had let a chance of personal success slip by. But this was not at all because he did not appreciate the situation or was slow to take the decision to attack. On the contrary, he had thoroughly understood the dynamics of the battle exercise and saw an opportunity by his own actions to create a tactical advantage for the other ships and thus influence the outcome of the whole exercise. He seized the favorable situation in masterly and audacious fashion, ensuring certain victory for the formation's forces.

Another commander in a similar situation did not dare take a risk and missed the opportunity of striking effectively at the "enemy." "This alternative did not fit in with the voyage's mission," he later explained.

Which of the two commanders had the greater sense of responsibility? My answer is unambiguous: The one who audaciously took a justified risk and forsook individual success for the sake of common victory. In this episode he showed not only better qualities of a commander but also personal convictions and his active life stance. Given the nature of modern weapons and the scale of combat operations, a commander today must thoroughly and comprehensively understand the tasks confronting him and resolve them creatively.

This is the command of the times. The present development of events and the complex international situation demand from every one of us vigilance and selfless military labor to ensure high combat readiness, exemplary service, strong discipline, and responsibility, which, as we know, expresses the active side of man's intellect and moral sense.

This responsibility undoubtedly increases in proportion to the level of development of combat equipment and the sophistication of the weapons of a ship or unit. However, in life and in practice things are not always this way. Sometimes a commander will explain why a missile deviated from its target during firing by referring to the automatic mechanism and saying that it must have gone wrong. But the cause has nothing at all to do with the equipment but lies in the attitude of people toward it, in the degree of responsibility the commander and his subordinates show toward studying and using it. The fleet receives equipment which is reliable and capable of standing up to all conditions of work. But it takes stern revenge when it is treated with complacency or irresponsibility. Success as a commander is not a lottery ticket that falls to those who are lucky. It is primarily a readiness to take on even more than is laid down in the manuals and a desire to seek out unused reserves to increase the effectiveness of weapons and equipment rather than reasons to justify one's own negligence and shortcomings.

Recently a ship was delayed in setting out to sea. It turned out that its fuel stocks had not been replenished on time. Nevertheless, the ship had been approached by a tanker as requested. In the commander's absence, however, none of the officers had made up his mind to take responsibility for the refueling of the ship.

"Go away for a while, and look what happens," the commander later complained, blaming his subordinates for everything. But he should have blamed himself first of all. In his concern for matters, this generally good commander often supplanted the commanders of departments and chiefs of services and assumed responsibility himself for much of what his subordinates should have done, thereby not only shackling officers' sense of initiative but also limiting their sense of responsibility.

And here is another objective fact of a commander's duty. The higher an officer's duty or post, the greater his degree of responsibility will be.

When Officer A. Kovalchuk was appointed commander of the missile cruiser "Kirov," he managed to mobilize the whole crew to harmonious and coordinated work by means of his responsible and profoundly party-minded approach to matters, his conscientious daily labor, and his personal example. In terms of combat and political training results, the "Kirov" invariably holds the leading place in the fleet.

Of course, we also have unfortunate exceptions. Sometimes officers are not equal to the difficult burden of command. Either they lack a sense of responsibility for the ship and its crew. Or "altitude sickness" begins to overwhelm them. In either instance, serious errors and failure inevitably lie in wait for such a commander.

The process of instilling a sense of responsibility for making the greatest possible contribution to the common cause is as continuous and complex as life itself. It incorporates above all a concern to increase a people's political consciousness, ideological tempering, and sense of civic-mindedness. And at the same time, instilling responsibility presupposes the formation in people of a high level of discipline. Ultimately this process is inconceivable without developing in people businesslike efficiency, a creative approach to the fulfillment of their duties, and the desire to resolve tasks in the best possible way. All the above-mentioned qualities, I think, also form the basis of a sense of responsibility. The commander, the political worker, and the party and Komsomol organization are called on to develop them.

It is particularly important to take this into account when working with young officers. Greater care should be shown toward young officers who are taking their first steps as a commander on a ship. And at the same time regulation exactingness must be shown toward them.

I myself will always remember with gratitude my first submarine commander, Captain Third Class A. Boykov -- a strict, demanding, but equally kind man. He used to choose the most dangerous place from the navigational viewpoint and would ban people from going down into the chartroom to determine the position on the chart. "You must learn, navigator, to resolve the simplest tasks on the bridge, in your head, according to visual bearings," he used to say, explaining the advantages of such a method.

I shall not hide the fact that at first such actions by the commander seemed to me to be petty. But now, when I recall those lessons in navigation, I believe that the commander not only taught me in due course to faultlessly determine the ship's place at sea but also helped me to find my place in life in the ranks of the motherland's defenders.